FINAL PUBLIC REPORT

CULTURAL HISTORY OF TWIN MEADOWS PARK

OSA Project No. FY09-5719

Prepared for:
Twin Meadows Park Master Plan 2008

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(Signature)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ac	acre(s)
ACHP	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
A.D.	after the birth of Christ
AMSL	above mean sea level
B.C.	before the birth of Christ
BHT	backhoe trench
BP	before present
bs	below surface
ca.	circa
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cm	centimeter(s)
CRM	cultural resources management
e.g.	example
FCR	fire-cracked rock
FR	Federal Register
FS	Field Site
ft	foot (feet)
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
GSV	ground surface visibility
ha	hectare
IAW	in accordance with
JF	Jefferson County
m	meter(s)
mi	mile(s)
mm	millimeter(s)
NA	not applicable
n.d.	no date
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
OSA	Office of State Archaeology
PI	Principal Investigator
PL	Public Law
ROW	Right-of-way
RPA	Registered Professional Archaeologist
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SOI	Secretary of the Interior
SOW	Statement (Scope) of Work
STP(s)	shovel test probe(s)
USC	United States Code
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UTM	Universal Transverse Mercator
YR	Yellow-Red (Munsell Color)

Abstract

In October, 2008, Corn Island Archaeology, LLC (CIA) was retained by Environs Inc. to provide cultural resources services related to the preparation of a Master Plan for Twin Meadows Park in southeastern Jefferson County, Kentucky. Environs is developing the Master Plan at the request of Louisville Metro Parks. Specifically, CIA prepared an inventory of known (recorded) cultural resources within the park; assessed the potential for intact, unknown archaeological sites to be present; and developed archaeological and historical contexts to allow informed interpretation of these resources. This information will provide information to Metro Parks to allow them to make informed decisions relative to cultural resources compliance laws and regulations as they design and implement future plans for development

Research methods included reviews of previous surveys completed for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, other surveys and studies, deed and genealogical research, local history literature reviews, historic map reviews, oral history interviews, and more. As a result of this research, it was learned that no professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within the park boundaries. Consequently, there were no archaeological sites within the park that have been recorded with the Office of State Archaeology. However, prehistoric sites may be present, particularly near the spring-fed ponds, sinkhole, and tributaries to Big Run. In addition, at least four historic structures may have left archaeological imprints; these include a milkhouse/smokehouse, barn, hog house, and chicken coop--all dating prior to 1950. Multiple privy features, wells, and orchards may also be encountered. Two historic structures remain standing on the property-- a 1950s-era metal barn and a residence. The residence incorporated a log cabin section that appeared to date to at least the nineteenth century; other log cabins existing in the area dated to the late 1700s. The cabin at Twin Meadows appeared to be associated with the Samuel Brentlinger family, descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the area. Map research suggested the remaining portion of the house was constructed in the late nineteenth century by Samuel Brentlinger's descendant, Benjamin Brentlinger, sometime between 1879 and 1907.

No traditional cultural properties have been identified within the park boundaries. No historic cemeteries are expected to lie within Twin Meadows Park as many of the earliest occupants are accounted for at Chenoweth Run Cemetery. Interments of Native Americans, African American servants or slaves, and individuals resulting from Civil War skirmishes in the area, however, could be encountered.

It is expected the cultural history of Twin Meadows extends back to the prehistoric Native American landuse of the area, although the absence of surveys or other documentation precludes exact conclusions being made. Native American activity in the area may have been more concentrated along the buffalo trail to the west that became Bardstown Road and the heavily-used Floyd's Fork drainage to the south and east. During the historic period, the cultural history of the park was found to have developed within an agricultural context. From Samuel Brentlinger's early nineteenth century farm to John Kunzman's truck farm operation, to the Mahoney and Hatchell families' purchase of the property, farming practices continued to be adjusted.

On a broader scale, the property was placed within the cultural landscape of the Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown cultural triangle. In addition, a number of topics were examined further and compared to available studies such as the NRHP Agricultural Context of Louisville and Jefferson County (Thames 1990). These topics included the role of women in agriculture, the prominence of truck farming in southeast Louisville, placement of the farm within agricultural property types defined in the NRHP context, and the necessary dependence on a diverse economic base.

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INTRODUCTION

In October, 2008, Corn Island Archaeology, LLC (CIA) was retained by Environs Inc. to provide cultural resources services related to the preparation of a Master Plan for Twin Meadows Park in southern Jefferson County, Kentucky. Environs is developing the Master Plan at the request of Louisville Metro Parks. Currently, there is no such plan to provide for future development of the park. As part of this overall effort, CIA was tasked with researching existing conditions relative to cultural resources, including historic structures, archaeological sites, and cemeteries. Specifically, CIA prepared an inventory of known (recorded) cultural resources within the park; assessed the potential for intact, unknown archaeological sites to be present; and developed archaeological and historical contexts to allow informed interpretation of these resources. This information will allow Metro Parks to make informed decisions relative to cultural resources compliance laws and regulations as they design and implement plans for future development. The project area of potential effects (APE) encompassed 101.4 acres (41 ha).

Project Location

Twin Meadows Park (the Mahoney Property) is located in southern Jefferson County southeast of Fern Creek. The property is located on the Jeffersontown 7.5' USGS map (**Figure 1**) as well as many historic maps such as the Fairmount and Seatonville Precincts of the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map. The property also was found to lie within the Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown cultural triangle (**Figure 2**). Physiographically, the property is located on an upland drained by the headwaters of Big Run, a tributary of Floyd's Fork. A number of springs are located on the property that historically formed the headwaters to Big Run and today feed artificial ponds. In 2008, the park property included a 1950s metal barn, debris from demolished outbuildings, and a residence (**Figure 3**). A large portion of the property consisted of fallow fields; the remainder consisted of woods. The project is located at 10903 Brentlinger Lane. Access to the property is from Brentlinger Lane, which forms its southern border.

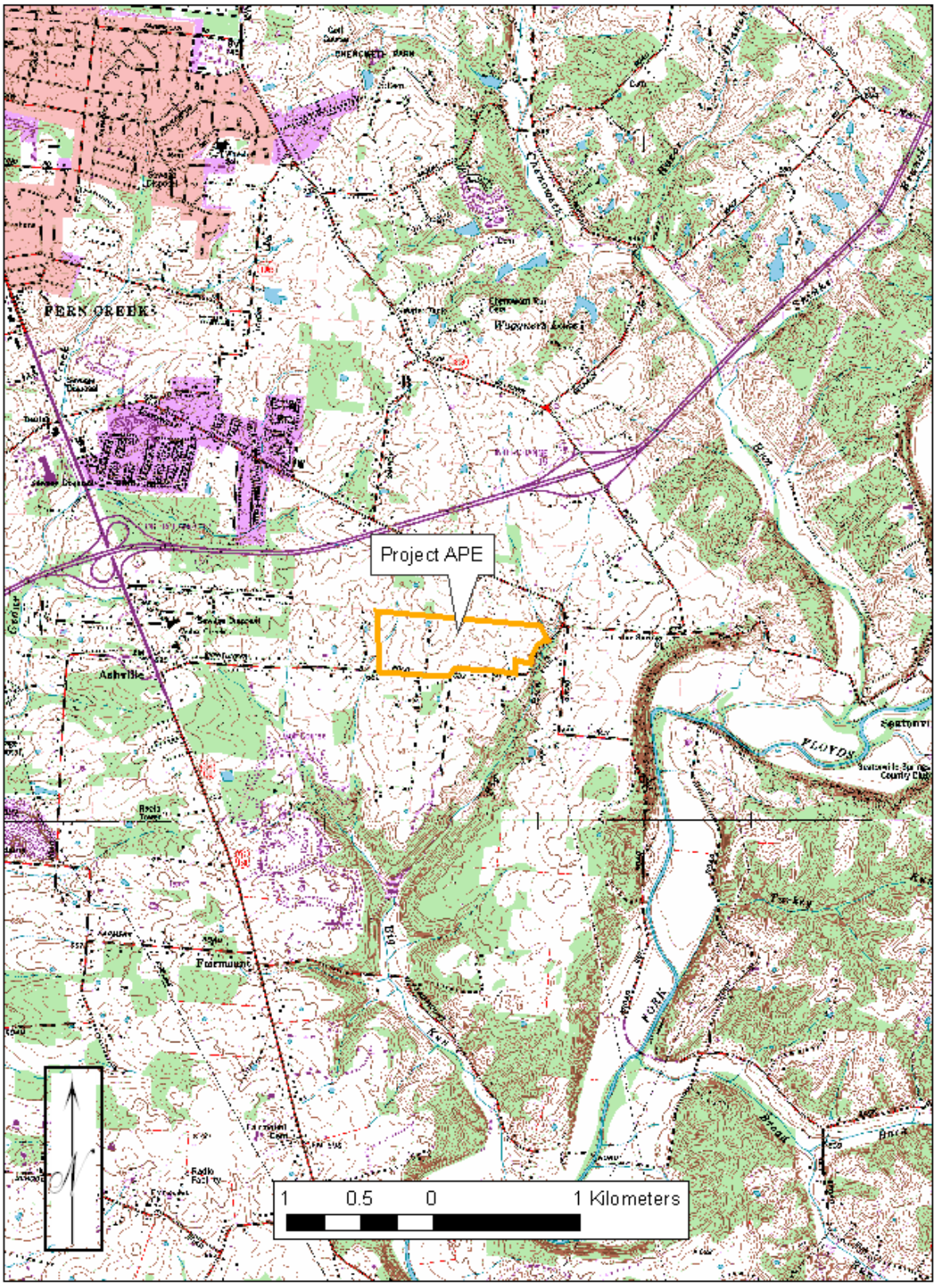

Figure 1. Segment of Jeffersontown, KY USGS 7.5' topographic map showing project APE.

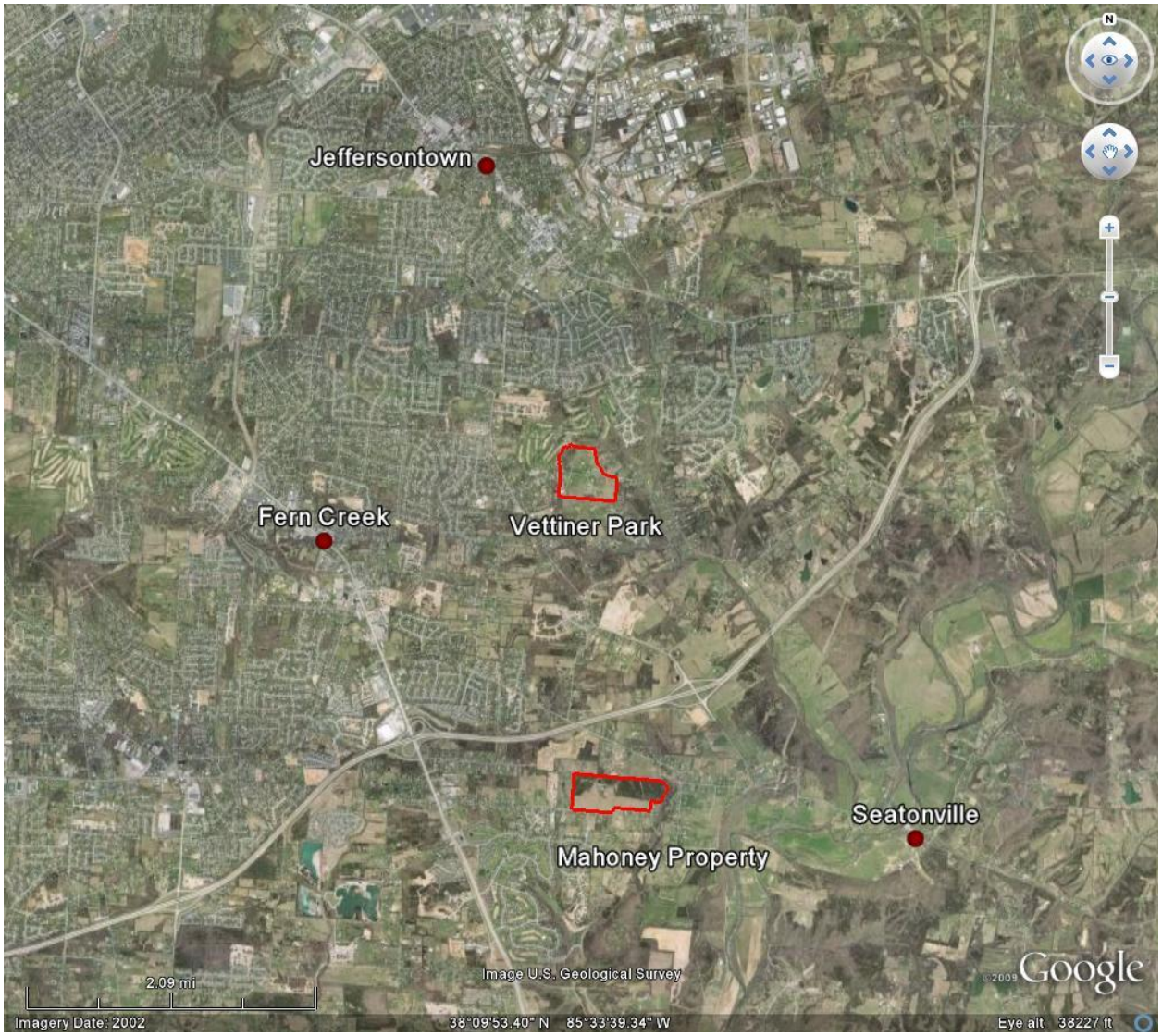

Figure 2. Locations of the Mahoney Property and Charlie Vettiner Park within the Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown triangle.

Figure 3. Residence in the fall of 2008.

Figure 4. View of the project area.

Project Statement of Work

This cultural resources study entailed the following tasks:

- Conduct a records check at relevant state and local agencies to compile an inventory of known or recorded cultural resources, both archaeological and historic, within the project area;
- Review drawings, aerials, historical maps, documents, and local histories for information on potential archaeological site locations;
- Conduct site visits to perform simple visual inspections of the project areas to assess the degree of historic disturbances and the potential for encountering intact archaeological remains;
- Prepare prehistoric and historic contexts specific to the project areas within southeastern Jefferson County;
- Provide management recommendations relevant to the need for future archaeological and historic field studies, if any; and
- Identify potential avenues for public interpretation of the cultural resources of the property.

In addition to providing narrative in summary form for the Master Plans, CIA prepared this expanded report detailing the cultural history of the project area. The report provides photo documentation of the project area and complete mapping of all known archaeological sites, previously surveyed areas, historic properties, and potentially sensitive archaeological areas. Information regarding the specific locations of archaeological sites must be withheld from versions of this report intended for public consumption.

Findings

As a result of this research, it was learned that no professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within the park boundaries. Nor are there any recorded archaeological sites within the park. However, prehistoric sites may be present, particularly near the spring-fed ponds. In addition, at least four historic structures may also have left an archaeological imprint; these include the milkhouse/smokehouse, barn, hog house, and chicken coop dating prior to 1950. According to map research, the barn may have dated prior to 1907. Multiple privy features, wells, and orchards may also be encountered.

Two historic structures remain standing on the property-- a 1950s-era metal barn and the residence. The residence had been previously identified with the Kentucky Heritage Council as JF956, but no information about the site had been recorded. A log cabin comprised the rear section, which appears to date to at least the nineteenth century. Other log cabins existing in the area in the 1980s dated to the late eighteenth century. The cabin at Twin Meadows appears to be associated with the Samuel Brentlinger family, descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the area. The remaining portion of the house appears to have been constructed in the late nineteenth century by Samuel Brentlinger's descendant, Benjamin. Period details of the house include a second-story door leading out to a sleeping porch and ornate metal hinges. No traditional cultural properties have been identified within the property. No historic cemeteries are expected to lie within Twin Meadows Park as many of the earliest occupants are accounted for at Chenoweth Run Cemetery.

In addition to the tangible cultural resources evaluated, cultural patterns on a broader scale were also documented, particularly the interrelationship of the communities of Fern Creek, Jeffersontown, and Seatonville. This pattern of cultural interaction developed during the early

settlement period primarily based on economic exchange and intermarriage between prominent families. The relocation of area churches to new areas also bolstered the connections between the three communities.

Project Scheduling and Staffing

The project staff meets the requirements for professional archaeologists as detailed in the Secretary of the Interior standards. Ms. Anne Tobbe Bader, MA RPA served as the Principal Investigator for the project. Ms. Kathryn McGrath, MA RPA, Ms. Christina Pfau, Ms. Sundea Murphy, and Ms. Bader performed the background research and literature review. Ms. Melinda King Wetzel, MA RPA prepared the graphics.

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Environmental and Cultural Contexts

The study of prehistoric and historic cultures extends beyond the study of the actual material remains of a society to provide an understanding of the ways in which that society interacted with its environment. Throughout time, the natural landscape has influenced human use, and was in turn affected by that use. This interrelationship is reflected in both the natural and cultural resources of the area.

The cultural landscape approach provides a framework for understanding the entire landuse history of a property. It is the foundation for establishing a broader context for evaluating the significance of cultural resources, because the significance of any given cultural resource is not determined in isolation. Rather, it is achieved by examining the entire context of the landscape and interrelationships among its constituent components.

The cultural landscape approach attempts to identify linkages between cultural and natural resources. It is based on the analysis of the spatial relationships between natural and human features on the landscape. By looking at the distributions of cultural resources and their correlation with environmental factors such as landform, vegetation, drainage, etc., patterns in the locations of these resources can sometimes be defined. These patterns can then provide for more efficient management of cultural resources by better predicting where such resources are likely to occur.

Environmental Context

The physical environment is one of many factors that influenced the cultural development of an area. An awareness of the natural setting and available resources of an area allows informed interpretations of cultural issues such as settlement patterns and sedentism as well as resource utilization and exploitation. The following environmental context provides data on regional ecological patterns such as floral distributions and communities, regional geomorphology, soils, and hydrology. The discussion is aimed at identifying those aspects of the natural environment that may have influenced the cultural development of the past landuse of the property.

Physiography

Twin Meadows Park lies in the Outer Bluegrass Physiographic province in southeastern Jefferson County (**Figure 5**). Elevation ranges from 680 to 700 ft AMSL. Relief is characterized by rolling hilltops and steep ravines along drainages. Some portions of the uplands, such as those covered by loess deposits, may be fairly level. Portions of these uplands may also exhibit sinkholes. Headwaters of many intermittent tributaries to Big Run, a tributary of Floyd's Fork, originate from the park's uplands. Springs are noted surrounding the area with the ponds north of the barn.

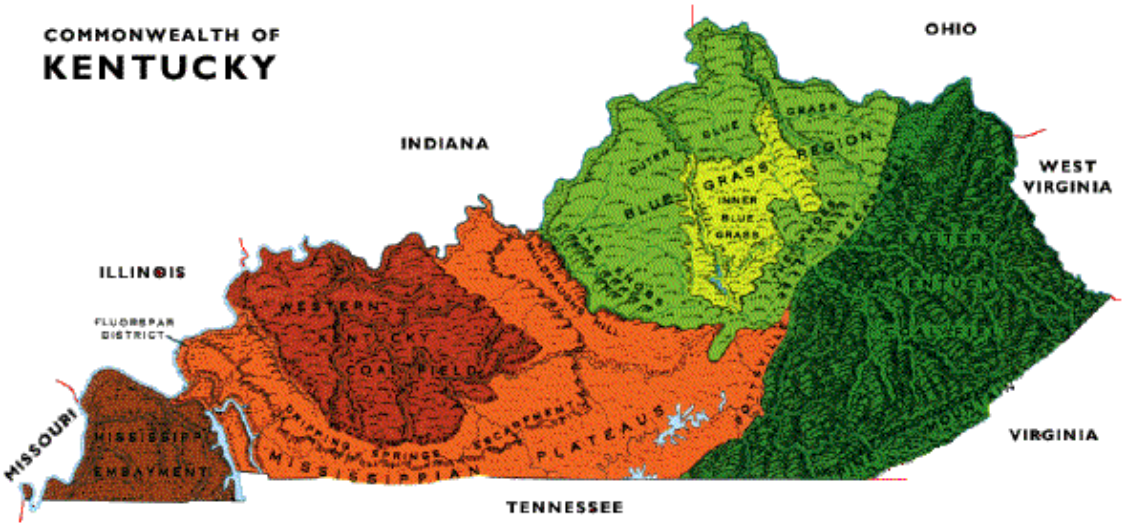


Figure 5. Physiographic regions of Kentucky.

Geological Resources

Identification of the underlying geological resources can provide information on the resources available to historic and prehistoric populations. Mapping for the area includes Silurian formations on the uplands and Ordovician formations exposed in stream valleys. From upper to lower, the Silurian formations include the Louisville Limestone, Waldron Shale, Laurel Dolomite, Osgood Formation and Brassfield Dolomite. The Ordovician Drakes Formation underlies these. Of these, the Brassfield Dolomite and the Laurel Dolomite are known to contain cherts exploited by prehistoric populations.

Climate

Jefferson County lies within Udic moisture regimes, defined as 90 consecutive days of moist conditions within the soil profile (Buol et al. 1989; USDA-NRCS 2009). Within recorded history, average annual precipitation for the county is 113 centimeters (44.41 inches); 59 percent of this falls between April and October. The greatest one-day rainfall on record (7.22 inches) occurred in March of 1997. In the summer, the average temperature is 75.9°F. The daily average temperature is 85.9° F, however, and extremes can be as high as the 106°F that occurred in July of 1999. In the winter, the average temperature is 34.8°F, the average daily minimum is 26.1°F, and the most extreme temperature on record is -22°F, which occurred in January of 1994. The average snowfall is 17.4 inches. The greatest one-day snowfall on record is 15.5 inches, which occurred in January of 1997, and the greatest depth overall (19 inches) occurred in January of 1978. As the greatest one-day snowfall and the greatest one-day rainfall both occurred in the early months of 1997, extensive flooding occurred in the first week of March 1997.

Climate fluctuations have varied from these ranges throughout history. From glaciation to the extended cold periods of the Little Ice Age (1350 to 1900 AD), to warm periods of the Hypsithermal (6200 to 2500 B.C.) and Medieval Warm Period (AD 800 to 1300), the levels of precipitation and temperature have been both higher and lower than today's average (American Geophysical Union 1995). Patterns are affected by variation between air masses, particulate matter in the air, and variations in the Earth's orbit (Riedel 2008; Selby 1985; Zielinski et al. 1994).

Soils

The project location lies within the Limestone-Dolomite Uplands:Crider-Caneyville-Nicholson soil association. Within the park, soils developed from limestone and calcareous shale, and siltstone bedrock as well as loess and alluvial additions (Zimmerman 1966; USDA-NRCS 2009). All had been in agricultural use or woodland until landuse changed to park status. Due to the continued agricultural landuse and the hilly terrain, some series have been eroded down to subsoil. Soils mapped for the park are shown in **Figure 6** and summarized in **Table 1**. Generally, Nicholson (NnB) and Crider (CrB) silt loams develop on loess-capped ridgetops, and Beasley (BeC) and Shrouts (ShC3) develop on shoulder slopes, and the Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley (FsF) complex develops on steep sideslopes.

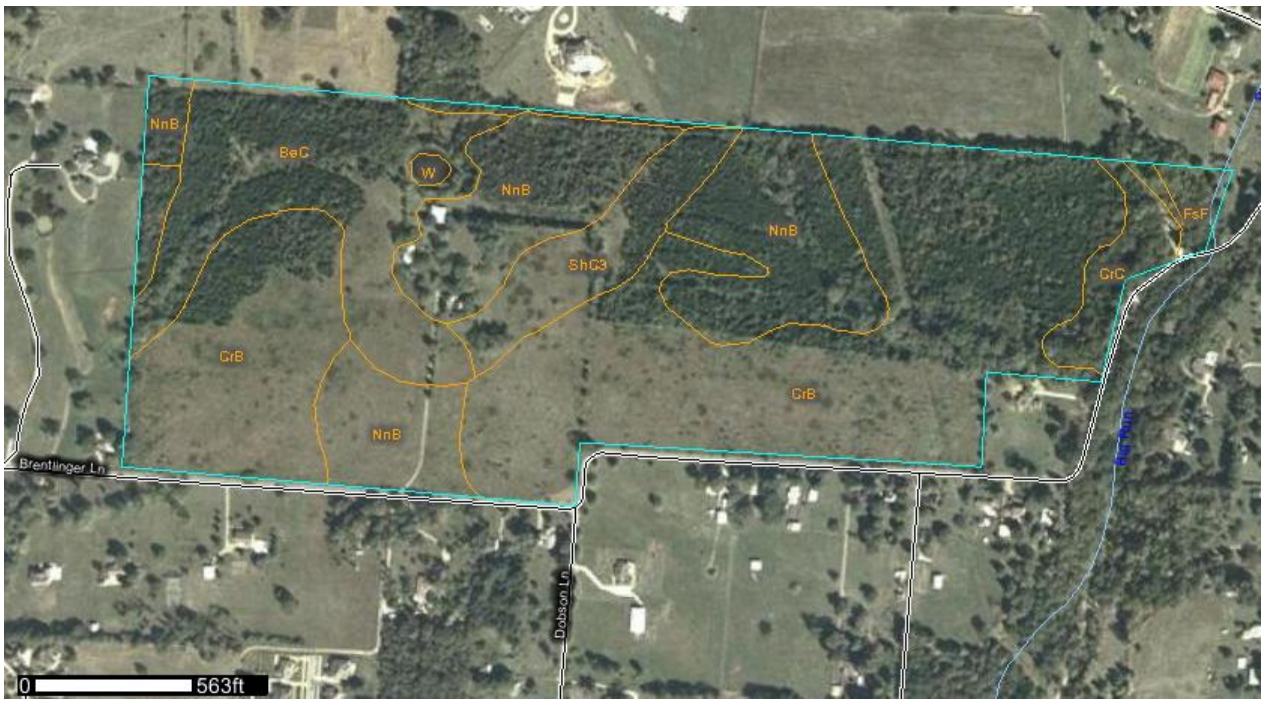


Figure 6. Soils mapped for project location.

Table 1. Soil Types Typical of Twin Meadows Park

Parent Material	Soil Series	Map Unit	Landscape Position	Characteristics	Drainage Class
loess over limestone residuum	Crider	Crider silt loam, 2-6% and 6-12% slopes, some portions eroded (CrB and CrC)	broad uplands	loess to 30 in (76 cm); may include dolomite parent material	wd
	Nicholson	Nicholson silt loam, 2-6% slopes (NnB)	ridgetops	16-30 in (40.6-76.4cm) to fragipan	mwd
calcareous limestone, shale or siltstone residuum	Beasley	Beasley silt loam, including 6-12% slopes, some portions eroded (BeC)	shoulder slopes of ridges	upper horizons eroded away; 40-60 in (101.6-152.4 cm) to bedrock	wd
	Shrouts	Shrouts silt loam, 6-12% slopes, severely eroded (ShC3)	shoulder slopes of ridges	more shallow depth to bedrock than Beasley—20-40 in (50.8-101.6 cm)	wd
	Faywood-Shrouts-Beasley Complex	25-50% slopes	sideslope	silt loam to silty clay	wd

wd=well drained mwd=moderately well drained

Flora and Fauna

As the glaciers retreated farther north, average temperatures rose and the mixed hardwood forests in south central Kentucky were gradually replaced by Oak-Hickory forests. By 5,000 years ago, the transition was complete (Delcourt and Delcourt 1981).Oak-Hickory Forests would have been found in warm exposed areas; and Beech-Maple Forests would have occurred in cool, moist shaded areas; and along streams and river valleys, Northern Riverine Forests would have been present (Kricher 1988:72).

Oak-Hickory Forests commonly contain a wide variety of flora and fauna. The trees that may have been present prehistorically include oaks, hickories, American chestnut, dogwood, sassafras, hop hornbeam, and hackberry. Tulip trees, elm, sweetgum, shagbark hickory, and red maple also may have been present, especially in moist areas. The understory may have contained mountain laurel, a variety of blueberries, and deer berry among other plants. Herbs may have included wintergreen, wild sarsaparilla, wood-sorrel, mayapple, rue-anemone, jack-in-the-pulpit, and trout lilies to name a few (Kricher 1988:57). The American chestnut, a common species during prehistoric times as a canopy tree, has been reduced to an understory tree by a blight introduced into North America in historic times (Kricher 1988:58).

According to conclusions made by Delcourt and Delcourt (1997) and Lorimer (2001), however, the present and predicted forest types may not have existed during prehistoric times due to intentional management practices by Native Americans. Fire was used to clear bottomland for agriculture, to create habitat for meadow or edge-dwelling species, and to clear the underbrush

surrounding a settlement. Another activity practiced by native groups was the tending of patch resources such as river cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*). As proposed by Delcourt (2002), stands of river cane today could be a relic community of cane tended by Native American groups. Grasses and sedges would have been important to Native American groups for use as cordage, nets, baskets, and mats. Other perennials such as smartweed, goosefoot, and amaranth are found today in areas that are not farmed. Many of these species also were present prehistorically and were utilized to various degrees as food, construction material, fuel, and cordage. Some of the most important botanical materials to native populations were these weedy plants that grew in the disturbed soil surrounding their camps. These were gathered for many years and, as a result, became domesticated. They are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2. Indigenous Plants that Became Domesticated by Prehistoric Native Americans

Plant	Early Date	Site	Source
marshelder/sumpweed (*Iva annua*)	4000 BP	Napoleon Hollow, IL	Smith 1989
Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*)	3500 BP	Higgs, TN	Smith 1989
Chenopodium (*Chenopodium berlandieri*)	3500 BP	Cloudsplitter, KY	Riley et al. 1990
Squash (*Cucurbita pepo ssp ovifera*)	2850 BP	Cloudsplitter, KY	Smith 1989

Other species important to native groups were species that were domesticated elsewhere—such as Mexico or Peru. These include bottle gourds (*Lagenaria siceraria*), pumpkins (*Cucurbita pepo ssp pepo*), maize (*Zea mays*), and beans (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).

In addition to river cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*), Delcourt (2002) suggests Native Americans may have tended stands of mast resources as well. These resources might have included hickory, walnuts, butternuts, and acorns. The presence of all except butternut has been verified at Twin Meadows.

A wide variety of fauna would also have been present from the early Holocene to early historic times. Mammals that thrived in the forested environment may have included the gray squirrel, fox squirrel, whitetail deer, raccoon, beaver, woodchuck, and a variety of mice, striped skunks, mink, otter, fox, black bear, and bobcats. Bird species would likely have included red-tailed hawks, ruffed grouse, great horned and eastern screech owl, pileated woodpecker, wild turkeys, and blue jay among others (Kricher 1988:12). A variety of ducks and geese also could have been present during the Fall and Spring migrations. Archaeological data has demonstrated that the faunal species most important to native populations as food sources included mastodonts during the early Paleoindian period; fish and shellfish during the Archaic period; white-tailed deer and wild turkey during numerous periods; and raccoon during the later periods. Studies of various Indiana and Kentucky shell mounds have yielded remains suggesting that major fish populations used prehistorically were the drumfish (*Applodinotus gruniens*) and catfish (*Ictalurus sp.)*, which fed upon the mussel populations.

Vegetation noted by early settlers of Fern Creek included forests of ash, hickory, oak, and cherry and fern-filled glades surrounding area creeks and springs (Wheeler 2007). When in hay,

the property might have sustained a number of meadow birds, maybe even the bobolink, meadowlark, sparrows, and horned lark noted by Kline (1990). Other animals include cottontail rabbits, field mice, groundhogs, foxes, and maybe even coyote. Around the barn, especially the corncrib, might have been mice, which might have attracted snakes and possibly kestrels. Swallows may have nested in the rafters. As viewed by Kline (1990), a farm can be an entire ecosystem unto itself.

The local fauna today, as well as in the past, is expected to include such small mammals as the red fox, groundhog, cottontail rabbit, opossum, raccoon, and squirrels as well as many species of birds, including turkey and waterfowl. Other fauna that are now gone from the area included the black bear, bobcat, elk, wolf, passenger pigeon, and buffalo. Williams (1882:67) purports early accounts put the number of buffalo at area salt licks at 7,000 to 8,000. The populations of mink, fox, beaver, otter and most other animals have been reduced, due to the loss of habitat and hunting. The decimation of the beaver and otter populations occurred as early as 1819, only 27 years after statehood (Williams 1882:67-68).

Prehistoric Context

Cultural change is a slow and continual process; therefore, archaeologists typically divide the long period of human history into regionally distinct cultural periods. As discussed below, archaeologists recognize four broadly defined prehistoric periods for the Eastern Woodlands. The sections below review the prehistoric cultural groups that may have been present in the project APE over the past 12,000 years. Each group occurred during specific periods of time and generally ranged across the Eastern North American woodlands. The temporal and regional variants within the Falls region, however, must still be discovered, analyzed and interpreted. Data recovered during the present project will aid these investigations. Overall, trends evident from the earliest (Paleoindian) to the latest (Mississippian) period include an increase in sedentism, increase in social complexity, and increase in dependence on agriculture. These trends have been explored by many in the social sciences such as Lewis Morgan, Leslie White, and Robert Wright (Wright 2000).

Paleoindian Period (10000 to 8000 B.C.)

Although the lithic material associated with Paleoindians is the earliest dated material recovered from humans in North America, it is also one of the most impressive. As with many cultural adaptations, the technology and the Paleoindians themselves had a long history of evolution in the Old World before migrating to the New World. Artifacts found in both Old World and New World assemblages include fluted points, polyhedral cores, prismatic blades, and the *piéces esquillèe*. Additional artifacts associated with Paleoindians include an extensive unifacial toolkit that included scrapers, gravers, and *limacés* (slug-shaped unifaces) (Dragoo 1973).

As the wealth of data from Paleoindian sites have accumulated, it has become apparent that groups prior to Clovis lived in North American. From Cactus Hill in Virginia, Meadowcroft Rockshelter in Pennsylvania, and Pendejo Cave in the Southwest, dates prior to 10,000 B.C. have been documented. With regard to the Falls of the Ohio region, however, no conclusive evidence for pre-Clovis populations has been documented so researchers follow the Paleoindian subperiods defined by Tankersley (1996): Early Paleoindian, Middle Paleoindian, and Late Paleoindian. Evidence for pre-Clovis occupations may lie within the 20,000 year old Tazewell deposits along the Ohio River or along the Salt River drainage.

Early Paleoindian (9,500-9,000 B.C.). The Early Paleoindian period is represented by magnificent Clovis spear points, polyhedral cores, and prismatic blades. Subsistence included megafauna such as the mammoth within prairie habitats and mastodons within forested habitats. Although there is scant archaeological evidence of Paleoindian social complexity, following arguments by Wright (2000), subsistence strategies that included procuring quantities of meat larger than one or two families could use quickly suggest higher levels of group cohesion and social complexity. Within Jefferson County, mammoth and mastodon remains have been found in Wisconsinan gravel deposits at depths between three and eight meters (Granger and DiBlasi 1976:20). The earliest Paleoindian occupation may likely lie therein.

Middle Paleoindian (9,000-8,500 B.C.). The Middle Paleoindian period is represented in the Southeast by Cumberland, Beaver Lake, Quad, and Suwannee projectile point/knives (PPK). During this subperiod, local raw materials were chosen more often. Perhaps related to this expanded use of material type, reduction strategies included bipolar reduction. Artifact types associated with the Middle Paleoindian include *limacés*, and scrapers and gravers exhibiting a spur or protrusion. Longworth-Gick (15JF243) is one site within Jefferson County that contained evidence of Middle Paleoindian occupation.

Late Paleoindian (8,500-8,000 B.C.). The Late Paleoindian Period is represented by side-notched points such as Dalton. It is during this subperiod that the greatest change in mobility and diet occurred. During this subperiod, diet appears to have become even more varied as the climate became more temperate. Although some rockshelter sites contain evidence of Early Paleoindian Clovis occupations such as at Miles Rockshelter Site 15JF671 (Bader et al. n.d.) and Wolfe Shelter Site 15CU21 (Lane et al. 1995), the Dalton culture is often reported to be the first to routinely take advantage of rockshelters (Tankersley 1996; Walthall 1998).

Many items that were found in later prehistoric periods have not been recovered from Paleoindian contexts due to preservation. Cultural traits represented by that material culture were also assumed to be absent from the Paleoindian repertoire. Artifacts of botanical remains and bone or ivory ornamentation are some examples. Paleoindian material recovered from sites with better preservation such as rockshelters, bogs, and springs, however, changed the picture of Paleoindian cultural adaptations.

Subsistence strategies of the Paleoindian populations have also become more complex as more data have been analyzed. Although often portrayed as relying predominantly on megafauna such as the mastadonts (some evidence comes from Loy and Dixon 1998), data from sites with optimal preservation reveals a more complex story. From the earliest sites such as Cactus Hill, the exploitation of game such as rabbit, bear, deer, and elk was documented by blood residue analysis (NPS 2007a). Data from Meadowcroft Rockshelter suggest possible botanical resources used by Paleoindians included hickory, walnut, and hackberry (Carr, Adovasio, and Pedler 2001). As noted previously, as rockshelters were chosen as habitation sites more often during the Late Paleoindian time, data revealed a greater variety of patch resources were exploited than previously realized, particularly non-migratory forest-dwelling species such as squirrel and turkey or edge-dwelling deer (Walthall 1998).

As of the 1990 preservation plan, 24 Paleoindian sites had been documented for the Salt River Management Area. Site types include rockshelters such as Miles Rockshelter (15JF671), Howe Valley Rockshelter (15HD12), and 15Me32 as well as open habitation sites along the Ohio River

such as Longworth-Gick (15JF243) (**Table 3**). Based on this data, Paleoindian sites may be encountered in area rockshelters or buried in floodplain deposits.

Table 3. Sites with Paleoindian Evidence within the Salt River Management Area

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Longworth-Gick (15JF243)	open habitation	Ohio River	Cumberland PPK	Boisvert et al. 1979:282
15MD402	open habitation w/mound	Salt River	Clovis	Bader 2001
Howe Valley Rockshelter (15HD12)	rockshelter			Tankersley 1990
15Me32	rockshelter			Tankersley 1990
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek, tributary to Floyd's Fork	Clovis PPK	Bader et al. n.d.

Archaic Period (8000 to 900 B.C.)

Over the course of the Archaic period, populations developed new cultural traits and adaptations, including the use of pottery and use of seed and grain crops. A more sedentary lifestyle can be interpreted from the use of heavy stone bowls and storage pits during this period. Three subperiods have been defined for the Archaic Period: Early Archaic (8000 B.C. to 6000 B.C.), Middle Archaic (6000 B.C. to 3000 B.C.), and Late Archaic (3000 B.C. to 900 B.C.).

Early Archaic (8000 to 6000 B.C.). A number of new styles of projectile points suggest regional cultural growth during the Early Archaic. Diagnostic projectile point types include Kirk Corner-notched, Charleston Corner-notched, and LeCroy Bifurcate. Beveling along blade edges, grinding along basal edges, and serrations along margins are common. Material types might include high-quality Galconda/Harrison County chert for Charleston Corner-notched projectile point/knives (Bader et al. n.d.) or Muldraugh/Knobs chert for the Kirk Corner-notched projectile point/knives (Bader 2001).

Hunting gear included the atlatl. Although the portions made of antler and wood deteriorate too rapidly to recover from most archaeological deposits, the lithic bannerstones do not. Having had much labor and energy put into their manufacture, these items also were often items of trade or tribute. In addition, from sites such as Windover, Florida where preservation was exceptional, the Early Archaic assemblages had also included bone projectile points, the antler atlatl hooks, and wooden canoes (NPS 2007b). The Early Archaic component at the Ashworth Rockshelter (15BU236) in Bullitt County yielded bone needles as well as an antler pressure flaker (Jeffries 1990).

A number of sites in the region provide comparative data for Early Archaic movements (**Table 4**). According to Fenton and Huser (1994), Early Archaic sites in southwestern Jefferson County are most likely deeply buried along Ohio River terraces between 440 and 445 ft amsl. In southeastern Jefferson County, Early Archaic deposits might be found within large floodplains of Floyds Fork or within rockshelters. Human remains may be encountered within these deposits.

Table 4. Sites with Early Archaic Components in the Region

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF138	open habitation		Kirk CN	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
Ashworth Rockshelter (15BU236)	rockshelter	Floyd's Fork	Ashworth CN	DiBlasi 1981
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter -cave	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk	Granger 1985
Cooper Cave (15JF537)	rockshelter -cave	Pennsylvania Run, tributary of Floyd's Fork	Charleston CN Kirk CN	Bader et al. n.d.
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek, tributary of Floyd's Fork	MacCorkle Thebes	Bader et al. n.d.
Longworth-Gick (15JF243)	open habitation	Ohio River	Kirk LeCroy Kanawha	Boisvert et al. 1979:282 Collins and Driskell 1979

CN=Corner-notched

Middle Archaic (6000 to 3000 B.C.). During the Middle Archaic period, the climate became warmer and drier than today. Known as the Hypsithermal, this climate change led to vast changes in ecological conditions. Species that may have held on since glaciation or that had expanded into riskier microhabitats would have died out. Prairie ecosystems would have expanded eastward into a larger portion of Kentucky; relic communities from the expansion of prairie habitats during the Hypsithermal still exist.

Due to this environmental change, the natural resources available to the Middle Archaic people changed, leading to a marked change in residency and subsistence from the Early Archaic. This period of restricted natural resources gave rise to more permanent settlements, one indication of which is the presence of storage pits. Parry and Kelly (1987, in Andrefsky 2005) propose other clues in the lithic assemblage that indicate increased sedentism: less reliance on formal tools, and greater use of retouch and expedient-use tools. Middle Archaic lithic assemblages fit this model.

Subsistence patterns also changed during this period of climate change. Across the Eastern North American Woodlands, Middle Archaic populations can be identified by their extensive exploitation of shellfish. Shell mounds and shell-laden horizons, in addition to the appearance of netsinkers and fishhooks in the Middle Archaic toolkit, document this change to riverine resources. In addition, mortars and pestles document the processing of mast resources such as walnuts and hickory.

Diagnostic projectile point types of the Middle Archaic period include Kirk Stemmed, White Springs, Stanly, Matanzas, and Morrow Mountain. Additional items in a Middle Archaic assemblage might include woven fabrics, atlatls, bone and antler tools, awls, red ocher, marine

shell, and copper. Burials of canine companions have been documented (Lewis and Kneberg 1958).

Rockshelters and lowlands near streams are expected Middle Archaic site locations within the area. According to Fenton and Huser (1994), Middle Archaic sites also occur in surficial deposits along ridgetops as well. Based on evidence from tributaries of Floyd's Fork, a clustering of occupations within the same drainage is also expected. Sites in the area containing a Middle Archaic component are listed in **Table 5**.

Table 5. Sites with Middle Archaic Component in Southern Jefferson County, Kentucky

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF143	open habitation		Big Sandy	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF214	open habitation		Big Sandy	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	Matanzas Big Sandy II	Bader et al. n.d.
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	Big Sandy Merom Brewerton Salt River SN	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	Salt River SN Big Sandy	Granger 1985
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River		Jefferies 1990
Villiers (15JF110)	open habitation	Ohio River		Jefferies 1990
Spadie (15JF14)	open habitation	Ohio River		Jefferies 1990

Late Archaic (3000 to 900 B.C.). During this period, populations increased, maintained even more permanent settlements, and developed new technologies. In the Southeastern United States, the first evidence of pottery, a fiber-tempered ware, can be attributed to Late Archaic groups. In the Falls of the Ohio region, diagnostic projectile point/knives include McWhinney, Karnak, Merom, Bottleneck, and Ledbetter. Raw materials used for these are usually poor-quality, local materials. A variety of groundstone tools have been recovered, including three-quarter grooved axes. Bone and antler tools are well represented from Late Archaic sites, and include atlatl hooks, fishhooks, awls, pins, and antler projectile points. The extensive trade/tribute networks that were maintained as evidenced by the recovery of steatite, copper, and marine shell at Late Archaic sites suggest stronger leadership. Social stratification is also suggested by more extensive mortuary practices, such as found at the KYANG Site (15JF267).

Subsistence during the Late Archaic included oily and starchy seed crops such as lambsquarters (*Chenopodium berlandieri* Moq. ssp. *jonesianum*), sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* var. *macrocarpus*), and ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*) (Crites 1993; Gremillion 1995; Riley et al. 1990). Squash (*Cucurbita pepo* ssp *ovifera*) also became domesticated. Within the Falls of the Ohio region, archaeological evidence for the diet of Late Archaic peoples has come from sites such as Lone Hill (15JF562/15JF10), Arrowhead Farm (15JF237), and Old Clarksville (12CL1).

Floral resources included mast resources such as black walnut, butternut, and hickory. Freshwater resources included *Rangia sp*, an introduced snail species from the lower Mississippi Valley, drumfish (*Applodinotus grunniens*), and catfish (*Ictalarus sp.*) (Janzen 1971).

Late Archaic sites include a diverse range of types, including shallow, upland, lithic scatters; hillside rockshelter/cave sites; and deep middens along the major rivers (**Table 6**). Janzen (1977) proposed a settlement pattern of seasonal migrations between ecosystems. Granger (1988) follows this out and proposes that groups timed their migrations to be near the Ohio River for spring fish runs, used sites such as Lone Hill, KYANG, and Minor's Lane during the summer and fall, and, in southwestern Jefferson County, made forays into the Knobs to acquire fresh supplies of Muldraugh/Knobs chert. Janzen (1977) also proposes that Late Archaic subsistence strategies were scheduled in such a way as to enable the exploitation of several microenvironments, which thereby reduced the need for seasonal movement and led to increased sedentism. In addition to the storage pits typical of the Middle Archaic period, Late Archaic sites included features such as rock hearths and dark middens--further evidence of the decline in mobility.

Table 6. Selected Sites with Late Archaic Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	McWhinney Turkey-tail	Bader et al. n.d.
McNeeley Lake (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	McWhinney (Rowlett, KYANG Stemmed) (n=26)	Granger 1985
Durrett Cave (15JF201)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	McWhinney (Rowlett)	Granger 1985
Minor's Lane	open habitation	Pond Creek		Granger 1988:168; Janzen 2008
KYANG (15JF267)	open habitation	Pond Creek	McWhinney (Rowlett)	Bader and Granger 1989; Granger 1988:168
Lone Hill (15JF562/15JF10)	open habitation	Pond Creek	McWhinney	Bader 2007; Janzen 1977, 2008
15JF674	open habitation	Pond Creek		Kreinbrink 2005
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River		Mocas 1976
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River	McWhinney, Merom-Trimble, and Brewerton-like	Collins and Driskell 1979; Jefferies 1990
Villiers (15JF110)	open habitation	Ohio River	Merom-Trimble	Collins and Driskell 1979; Jefferies 1990
Spadie (15JF14)	open habitation	Ohio River	Lamoka Brewerton-like	Collins and Driskell 1979; Jefferies 1990
Hornung (15JF60)	open habitation	Ohio River		Janzen 1977, 2008; Jefferies 1990

Woodland Period (900 B.C. to A.D. 900)

Trends established in the Late Archaic, such as increased social complexity and inequality, coupled with sophisticated mortuary practices, continued during the Woodland and culminated in the Adena and Hopewell cultural traditions. In some ways, the Woodland lifestyle was a continuation of earlier Later Archaic and some cultural traditions spanned the Late Archaic and Early Woodland periods. Technological innovations serve to differentiate the Woodland from the Archaic as a developmental stage. Among these is the manufacture and use of ceramics. The ungrooved celt replaced the Archaic grooved axe, and bone beamers took the place of endscrapers (Railey 1990:248, 1996).

The period is also noted by the appearance of social or ritual spaces aside from the domestic dwellings, including earthen enclosures and burial mounds. Upstream from the Falls of the Ohio, a complex social system labeled Adena appeared in the late Early Woodland around 500 B.C. and continued into the early Middle Woodland when it intensified into the Hopewell Tradition. The Woodland period is divided into Early (1,000 - 200 B.C.), Middle (200 B.C. - A.D. 500), and Late (A.D. 500 - 1000).

Early Woodland (1000 B.C. to 200 B.C.). Differences between Woodland sub-periods are largely distinguished by changes in ceramic styles. Early Woodland pottery is generally thick and grit-tempered; vessel exteriors exhibit cordmarking fabric impressions, or are plain. In the Falls of the Ohio region, the grit-tempered cordmarked Fayette Thick is representative of Early Woodland ceramic assemblages (Mocas 1995). Early Woodland projectile points include a variety of stemmed and notched types, including Kramer, Wade, Adena, Gary, and Turkey-tail, as well as Cogswell Stemmed (Justice 1987). Early Woodland sites in the Outer Bluegrass regions are found primarily along the region's rolling ridgetops particularly near springs and other critical resources (Railey 1996:85). Domestic structures varied in shape between oval, circular, square, and rectangular. To the east in the mountain regions of the state, these groups exploited rockshelters and occupied many for long periods of time.

Although the emphasis of subsistence practices during this period remained on hunting and gathering, the continued development of the horticulture of weedy annuals marks a divergence from the earlier period (Railey 1990:250). Plant species in the Eastern Agricultural Complex (EAC) tended for their seeds included goosefoot (*Chenopodium berlandieri* var. *jonesianum*), erect knotweed (*Polygonum erectum*), little barley (*Hordeum pusillum*), maygrass (*Phalaris caroliniana*), sumpweed (*Iva annua* var. *macrocarpa*), and sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*). Species propagated for their fruit include cucurbit (*Cucurbita sp.*). In addition, maize has been reported from a few Early Woodland sites in Ohio and West Virginia (Wymer 1992) as well as Kentucky at the Hornung Site (15JF60).

The regional phase identified for Early Woodland period is the Riverwood Phase. Sites in Bullitt and Jefferson counties containing an Early Woodland component are summarized in **Table 7**.

Table 7. Sites with Early Woodland Components in the Region

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Riverwood/KOA (15BU33)	rockshelter	Salt River		Janzen 1977; Bader 2007
Hornung (15JF60)	open habitation	Salt River/Ohio River	Salt River plain (grit-tempered, thick, undecorated)	Janzen 1977
15JF214	open habitation	Pond Creek	Adena and Motley PPK's	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF311 15JF316 15JF322 15JF325	open habitation	Ohio River	Adena or Motley PPK's	Granger, DiBlasi, and Braunbeck 1976
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River		Mocas 1976
Rosenberger (15JF18)	open habitation	Ohio River		Collins et al. 1979
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	contracting stemmed	Bader et al. n.d.

Middle Woodland (B.C. 200 to 500). The Middle Woodland period is largely marked by changes in ceramic style. While Early Woodland pottery was thick and crude, some Middle Woodland ceramics were designed for ritual or ceremonial use and exhibited thin walls and elaborate decorations (Muller 1986:84-85). Middle Woodland ceramics include conoidal and barrel-shaped jars with flat, rounded, or pointed bottoms, with plain, cordmarked, dowel-impressed, or fabric-impressed surfaces. In the Falls of the Ohio region, the grit-tempered, cordmarked Fayette Thick ceramics became less numerous and limestone-tempered Falls Plain become more prevalent (Mocas 1995). Decoration in the form of nodes, zoned incised punctuation, or incised dentate stamping have been recovered from sites of this period (Railey 1990:251, 1996:89). Projectile points typical of the period include expanded-stem points and shallow-notched points, including Snyders, Steuben, Lowe Flared Base, Chesser, and Bakers Creek (Railey 1990:252). Middle Woodland peoples continued to rely on hunting, gathering, and an intensified form of horticulture that emphasized the native plant species of the EAC. Wymer (1992) found that the Middle Woodland populations relied more on these seed crops than later groups. In addition, maize has been recovered and dated from the Harness Mound in Ohio (Wymer 1992). These additions to the diet may have had repercussion throughout the social, political, and economic spheres, changes that are discussed below.

Settlement patterns appear to change through time, with small, scattered settlements occurring early in the period, and an increase in nucleation associated with larger base camps later. Ritual spaces, including Adena tradition burial mounds and later Hopewell tradition earthen enclosures are associated with Middle Woodland sites (Railey 1990:251-252, 1996). Large-scale mound construction is indicative of significant community effort and politically complex, ranked societies. Social stratification also is evident by the burials, which were becoming increasingly more elaborate. Although Clay (1992) had argued Adena political systems were not controlled by chiefs or "Big Men", Wright's (2000) interpretation of the role of Big Men to solidify intra-group identity and inter-group détente appears to apply to the Adena. The logic of non-zero sum games found in Wright (2000) are actually foreshadowed by Clay's conclusions of Adena manifestations in the Ohio Valley:

> *. . . it is suggested that cooperative mortuary ritual in Adena, most importantly the construction of burial mounds, reflects just this tendency for dispersed social groups in the time period ca. 400 B.C.-1 A.D. to buffer local shortages in goods within a larger social environment becoming more densely populated and competitive. Through alliances with other groups, patterns of potential economic reciprocity were established and access to dispersed environmental resources…was assured, cemented…. Finally, the grave goods represent items of exchange, payoffs preserving symmetry in reciprocity between exchanging groups.* (Clay 1992:80.

These alliances are visible in the archaeological record by the exotic materials found on Adena and Hopewell sites. Characteristic artifacts include the following: gorgets, incised stone and clay tablets; platform pipes; barite and galena bars; copper earspools, bracelets, and beads; and bone and shell beads (Webb and Snow 1974).

The temporal division between Adena and Hopewell earthworks is not as well defined in the Bluegrass as it is farther north along the Ohio River. Researchers are increasingly treating Adena and Hopewell sites in Kentucky as a single ceremonial tradition (Railey 1996:97-101) or as an organization type (Clay 1991). Within the Falls of the Ohio region, the Middle Woodland Adena/Hopewell manifestation is identified as the Zorn Phase. Sites containing Middle Woodland components are summarized in **Table 8.**

Table 8. Sites with Middle Woodland Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River	Crab Orchard ceramics	Mocas 1976
Hunting Creek (15JF268)	open habitation	Harrods Creek	prismatic flake blades, dentate stamped sherd, Falls Plain ceramics, and Snyders PPK's	Bader 2007 Mocas 1992
Zorn Avenue (15JF250)	open habitation	Ohio River	"Hopewellian elements" Falls Plain ceramics Snyders PPK's	Bader 2007 Mocas 1992 Janzen 2008

Late Woodland (AD 500 to 900). The transition between the Middle and Late Woodland periods is poorly understood. The Late Woodland period is generally perceived to be a period of decline in the importance of the ritual that characterized the Middle Woodland period. Earthwork construction stopped and long-distance exchange collapsed dramatically (Railey 1996:110). Late Woodland societies apparently developed along different lines regionally, but all seem to have depended initially upon the exploitation of local wild resources and the domesticated plants of earlier times. The cultivation of maize characterized the latter portion of the period. Unlike the nucleated villages of the Newtown Phase in Ohio (Railey 1991), Late Woodland societies in the Falls of the Ohio area were small and dispersed and located in a variety of environmental settings. Sites containing a Late Woodland component in Jefferson County, Kentucky are summarized in **Table 9**.

Table 9. Selected Sites with Late Woodland Components in Jefferson County, Kentucky

Site	Site Type	Watershed	Diagnostics	Reference
Arrowhead Farm (15JF237)	open habitation	Ohio River	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Mocas 1976; Bader 2007
Hunting Creek (15JF268)	open habitation	Harrods Creek	Rowe/Bakers Creek shell-tempered ceramics	Bader 2007
McNeeley Lake Site (15JF200)	rockshelter	Pennsylvania Run	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Bader 2007
SARA Site (15JF187)	open habitation	Ohio River		Mocas 1995
Muddy Fork Site	open habitation	Beargrass Creek	Lowe Flared Base; Madison Triangular; sandstone/quartz tempered cordmarked ceramics	Janzen 2004, 2008
Miles Rockshelter (15JF671)	rockshelter	Cedar Creek	shell-tempered ceramics triangular ppks	Bader et al. n.d.
Custer Site (15JF732)	open habitation	Ohio River	Limestone-siltstone tempered cordmarked ceramics; Lowe Flared Base ppks	Murphy and Bader n.d.

Late Woodland artifact assemblages do not differ significantly from those of the Middle Woodland, with the exception that there is a lack of ceramics decorated with Hopewellian motifs and other ceremonial or exotic objects (Railey 1990:256). Late Woodland ceramics are generally cordmarked jars with little decoration.

Projectile points initially consisted of expanded-stemmed points such as Lowe Flared Base. With the technological development of the bow and arrow, however, small triangular arrow points appeared. Odell (1988) proposed that experimentation with the new technology began much earlier—around A.D. 1—and that many of the first arrows were flakes. Seeman, on the other hand, suggests the first culture to use the bow and arrow was the Jack's Reef Horizon around A.D. 700. Whether this is reflected in data from the Falls of the Ohio remains to be seen.

Subsistence continued to rely predominantly on hunting and generalized gathering, but the plants comprising the EAC continued to be important. It is during this period that maize becomes more important in the diet, as does cucurbits (squash) over most of the seed crops of the EAC. Only goosefoot and sunflower continued to be propagated (Wymer 1992). In place of the starchy seeds, Late Woodland populations included "sumac, elderberry, raspberry, honey locust, and others" in their diet (Wymer 1992:66).

Mississippian (A.D. 900-1838)

As population densities across North America reached threshold levels and inter- and intra-village social structures became more complex, a chiefdom-level social system developed. This social system developed as one village (and one person/group within that village) became more

economically and politically influential among surrounding villages. The Mississippian chiefdom system coalesced at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Its influence encompassed vast portions of North America, including the Falls of the Ohio. Significant research questions that may be addressed by new data from Jefferson County sites include the relationship between Mississippian groups living within the Falls of the Ohio area and those at the Mississippian heartland near present day St. Louis. In addition, the relationship between the local Mississippian groups and the Fort Ancient groups upstream near present day Cincinnati is another important avenue of research. Perhaps the Falls of the Ohio served as a buffer zone between the two contemporary groups; perhaps the area saw much conflict between the two.

The Mississippian period has been divided into two sub-periods: Early Mississippian (A.D. 900-1300) and Late Mississippian (1300-1700). The following summarizes data from Lewis (1996). Artifacts diagnostic of the Mississippian culture include new lithic tools such as notched hoes that exhibit bright polishes from their use in maize agriculture and shell-tempered ceramics that were made into new forms like jars, saltpans, and hooded bottles. Ceramic decorations characteristic of this period included red filming (earlier) and incising (later).

Settlement patterns typical of the Mississippian culture consist of fortified villages with secondary hamlets in the outlying areas (Kreisa 1995). Within the primary village, a platform mound and plaza area became the center of religious and political influence. Structures within villages reflected social inequality as well as craft specialization. Mississippian houses can be identified by their rectangular rather than round footprint, trench manufacturing technique, and wattle-and-daub debris.

Subsistence practices are one of the most recognized changes occurring during this time period. It is not until the Mississippian and Fort Ancient cultures come to rely upon maize as a major staple that subsistence practices change from hunting, gathering, and horticulture to agriculture. As mentioned previously, however, maize had been brought into the upper Ohio Valley earlier. In addition, as Yerkes (1987) emphasizes, subsistence practices from previous periods continued and some technologies from the previous periods were adapted to the new practice. Plant knives used with EAC domesticates help make the leap to an agricultural-based society smoother.

The sudden collapse of Mississippian culture is attributed to the introduction of European diseases by the 1500's, with much of the demise occurring between A.D. 1500 and 1700 (Lewis 1996). Data from the Falls of the Ohio region may provide information on whether this demise happened here concurrently with villages to the west.

As at Otter Creek (Hale 1981), Mississippian houses could be encountered in floodplain settings near the park. **Table 10** summarizes sites with Mississippian components in the Falls of Ohio region.

Table 10. Sites with Mississippian Components in the Falls of the Ohio Region

Site	Site Type	Diagnostics	Reference
15JF143 15JF214	open habitation	projectile points	Granger and DiBlasi 1975
15JF306 15JF323 15JF327 15JF331	open habitation	projectile points	Granger, DiBlasi, and Braunbeck 1976
Green Street (15JF95)	mound	mound	Young 1910
Prather Site (12CL4)	mound	platform mound	Munson and McCullough 2006
Shippingport Island	open habitation	ceramics	French and Bader 2004; French et al. 2006

Historic Context

The land that became Kentucky was inhabited by a number of historic Native American tribes, including the Chickasaw in the western portion, Shawnee through the central portion, and Cherokee through the Cumberland River valley but primarily in the eastern portion of the state. The Shawnee, for example, had had a substantial village at the mouth of the Cumberland River around Smithland. From about 1710, this western Shawnee group was pushed out by allied Cherokee and Chickasaw. The resulting migration led across the state to West Virginia, with many semi-permanent settlements throughout the central portion of the state. Throughout the 1730s and 1740s, however, these groups continued to migrate northward to the Scioto River valley in Ohio (Mahr 1960).

Native American presence during the early historic period most often consisted of scouting parties, hunting parties, and raids. In addition, native groups continued to exploit resources such as the salt licks and abundant wildlife. The ever-increasing flow of non-natives into the region was an intrusion that proved impossible to stem. Raiding during the period from the 1780's to 1790's was especially active, particularly for the northern part of the state. During the Revolutionary War, British agents encouraged the harassment of settlements in Kentucky. One appalling example is the 1781 Long Run Massacre in eastern Jefferson County, which had been instigated by British trader Alexander McKee and Mohawk Joseph Brant. Many natives in this 200-person force were Huron, a tribe also from the northeastern U.S (Kentucky Genealogy 2008; Painted Stone Settlers, Inc. 2008).

After the close of the Revolutionary War, however, participants and the motives behind skirmishes changed. Many of the raiding parties that scoured Kentucky after the war consisted of Shawnee and other Ohio tribes in retaliation for deeds committed by George Rogers Clark's campaigns into the Ohio country, including the 1782 destruction of villages at Chillicothe and Piqua Town. Other atrocities such as the Gnadenhutten Massacre of converted Moravian Delaware Indians by other parties in 1782 likewise led to increased friction throughout Kentucky, including Jefferson County.

Shawnee claims to the territory that became Kentucky were ceded to the Virginia colony after Lord Dunmore's War, formalized in the Treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768 (Ohio History Central

2008). Cherokee claims to Central and Eastern Kentucky were ceded to the North Carolina colony in 1775 with the Treaty of Sycamore Shoals (Tennessee Encyclopedia of History and Culture 2008). Today, although no federally recognized tribe is identified within Kentucky, consultation with or notification to interested parties is necessary during many governmental procedures, particularly with reference to the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (King 2008).

Euro-American historic exploration of the area began during the 1770s. The Falls of the Ohio area, at present day Louisville, was surveyed in 1773 by Thomas Bullitt. The area was re-examined the following year by John Floyd. As early as 1774, area along Pond Creek was explored and mapped. This occurred largely due to its location along the Wilderness Road, one of the major thoroughfares of westward expansion. By the time the American Revolution erupted, pioneer leaders including Bullitt, James Harrod, Daniel Boone, and Michael Stoner were establishing small settlements in the interior of Kentucky (Kramer 2001).

Land grants spurred settlement, as did a number of circumstances occurring on the East Coast. As early as 1774, land east of the Alleghenies had been claimed, land prices had risen, and much land had become exhausted (Crews 1987; Mattingly 1936, in Crews 1987). After the Revolution, an economic depression and subsequent tax hike contributed to the migration (Crews 1987). One of the earliest documented settlements in the area occurred in July 1776 when Samuel Pearman, of the Virginia-based Shane, Sweeney, and Company, travelled to the mouth of Salt River. The party claimed several thousand acres along the Ohio and Salt rivers (Kramer 2001). General George Rogers Clark landed at Corn Island at the Falls of the Ohio in 1778 with a regiment of troops and several families. Shortly afterwards, Clark and his regiment left behind the families on Corn Island as they began their campaign in the Illinois country and eventually captured the British forts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia, and Vincennes. A year later, the settlers on Corn Island moved to the Kentucky mainland and established the town of Louisville (Kramer 1980:41-51). Much of the land surrounding the new settlement was granted to military personnel in lieu of monetary compensation.

Kentucky remained part of Virginia until 1792 at which time it was incorporated. Jefferson County was one of three original counties of Kentucky. Named for Thomas Jefferson, it was originally created in 1780 by the Virginia General Assembly. The population of the county concentrated around the Falls of the Ohio River and extended into tributary streams, notably Beargrass Creek.

One clue to the original Euro-American landowners in the area is a land warrant given in return for military service during the French and Indian War and the Revolutionary War to Col William Fleming. Col. William Fleming received 10,200 ac in the Fern Creek area in 1789 in honor of his service at the Battle of Point Pleasant in 1774 and later (**Figure 7**). As early settlers were well aware, it is extremely difficult to precisely document the land identified in these early surveys. Judging by the crook in Floyd's Fork depicted in **Figure 7**, however, it appears Col. William Fleming's claim misses Twin Meadows Park. Often, recipients of these land warrants did not live on the property or even in the state. They became speculators and quickly sold their property to others. In 1801, Fleming sold Robert Breckinridge 4500 ac. (Fern Creek Woman's Club 1976:8). Additional information on Fleming not pertinent to the present project may be found in a transcription of portions of Fleming's journal that report his travels in Bullitt and southern Jefferson County; this may be found at the Bullitt County Genealogical Society webpage at http://bullittcountyhistory.org/bchistory/flemingjournal.html.

Other land warrants in the area were to James Guthrie, Sheppard, and Shaffer (Fern Creek Woman's Club 2004). Images of the original documents could not be located as yet.

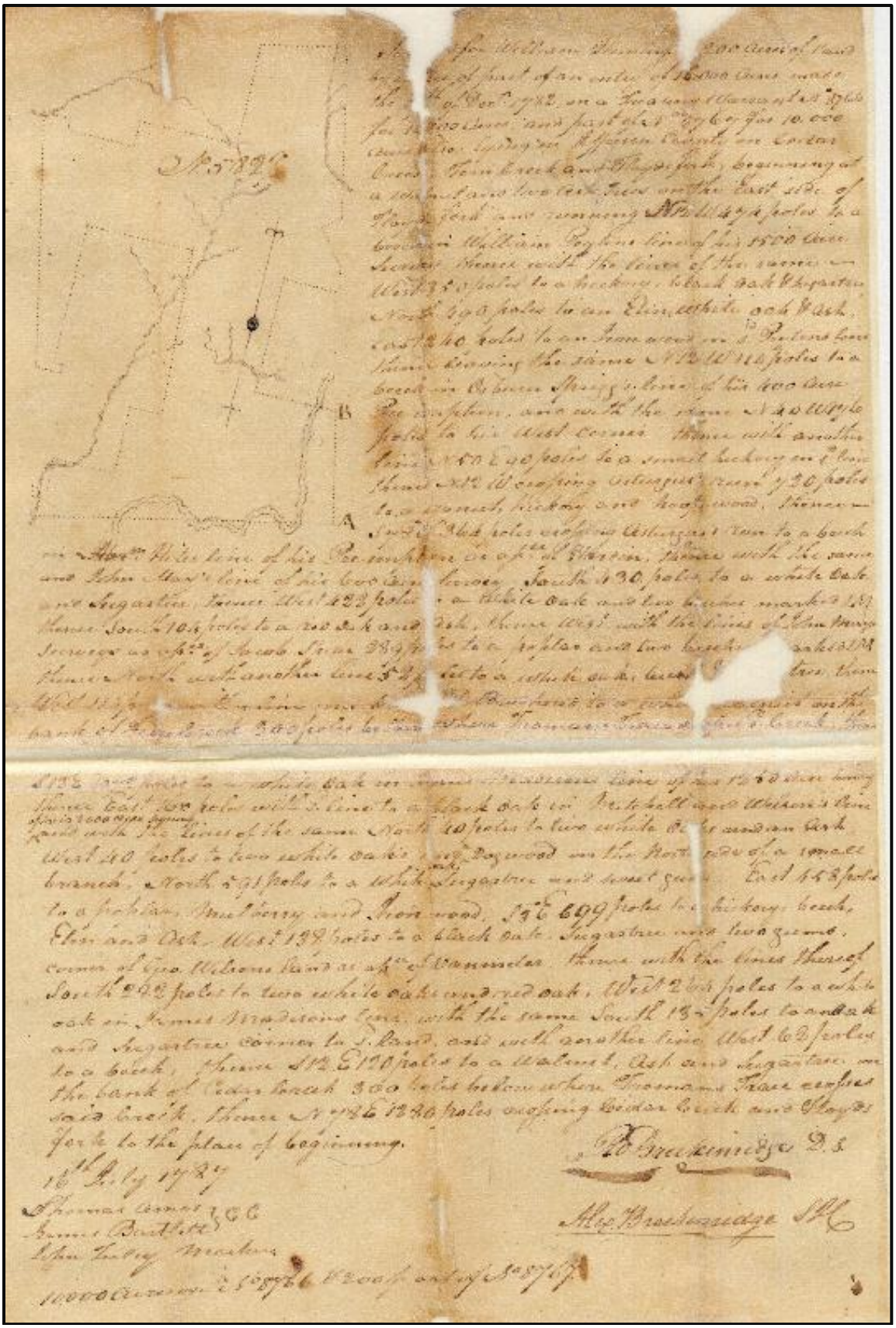
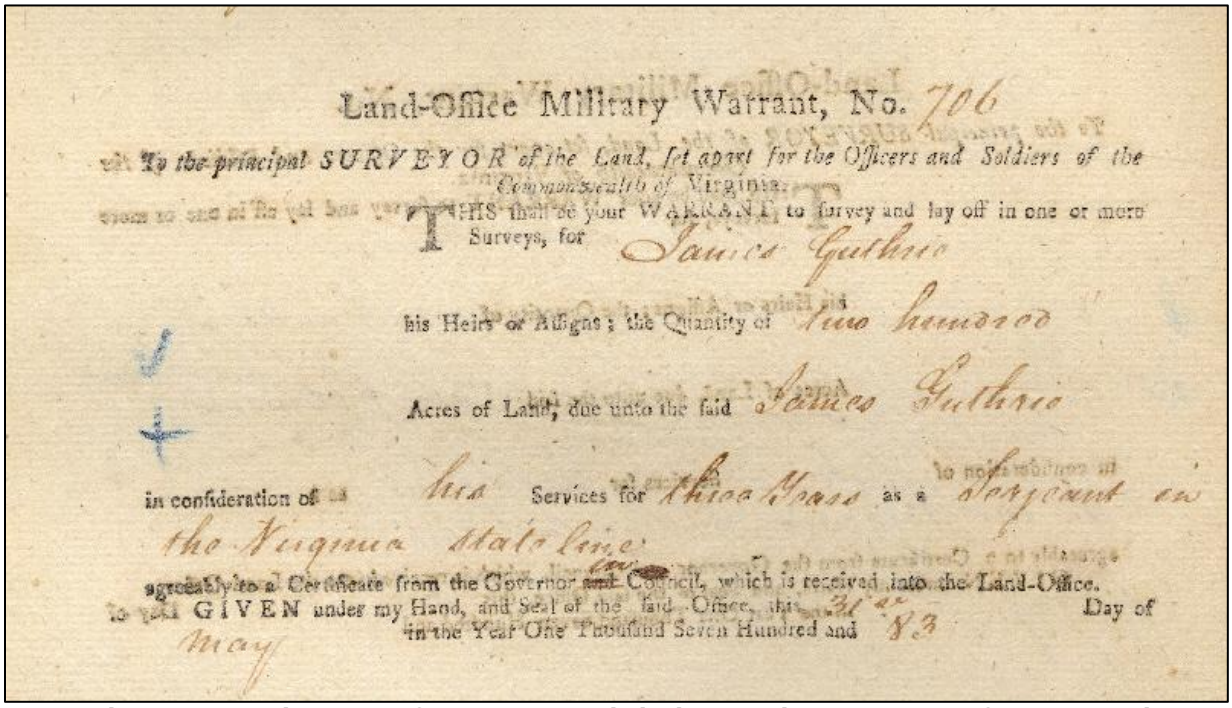


Figure 7. Land warrant for Col. William Fleming (Kentucky Secretary of State 2008).



Land-Office Military Warrant, No. 706

To the principal SURVEYOR of the Land, fet apart for the Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth of Virginia.

THIS shall be your WARRANT to furvey and lay off in one or more Surveys, for James Guthrie

his Heirs or Aſſigns; the Quantity of two hundred

Acres of Land, due unto the ſaid James Guthrie

in conſideration of his Services for three Years as a ſergeant on the Virginia State Line

agreeably to a Certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received into the Land-Office.

To you GIVEN under my Hand, and Seal of the ſaid Office, this 31st Day of May in the Year One Thouſand Seven Hundred and 83

Figure 8. Land warrant for James Guthrie (Kentucky Secretary of State 2009).

African Americans

According to Kleber (1992), African American populations entered Kentucky during the years of early exploration as slaves; the first may have been Cato Watts (O'Brien 2001:825). In addition to those owned by the English entering from the east, others came with French-speaking merchants from Vincennes, Indiana (ibid). By the time of the first census, 1790, the population of African Americans in Jefferson County included 903 slaves and 5 freemen (Hudson 1999). The largest percentage of African American population prior to the Civil War was in 1820, when the 4,824 slaves and 29 freemen comprised 38.1 percent of the Jefferson County population. Almost from the beginning, the African American population was higher in the Louisville area than in the rest of the state, although the average slave-holding family in the Louisville area owned just 4.3 slaves—a much lower number than the averages for North Carolina (6.7), Maryland (7.5), and South Carolina (12.1).

In the Louisville area, industries using slave labor included hemp plantations such as Farmington, saltworks such as Mann's Lick, and riverboats such as the *Rob't E. Lee*. Much of the time, this was a labor force rented from a slave master. Construction of the Johnson/Bates house, built between 1842 and 1851, was one brick home in the area using rented slave labor (O'Malley 1987). Other times, slaves in Louisville were permitted to hire themselves out; jobs might have included waiters in area hotels, musicians on riverboats, work in factories, work as blacksmiths, and bricklayers in construction work (O'Brien 2001:825-826) Jobs also have been documented by the insurance companies that offered policies for slaves; insurance policies were issued to owners in Jefferson and Shelby counties for slaves working as firemen or servants on steamboats travelling to New Orleans, in the logging industry, and in agriculture (California Department of Insurance 2008).

Slave schedules, census data, and wills provide insight into African Americans living and working on area farms. Tax records documented one slave working at the nearby Johnson/Bates farm in 1855 and from 1860 to 1864 (O'Malley 1987). Likewise, the 1860 slave schedule included only one slave owned by Samuel Brentlinger--a 55-year old female that presumably worked inside as a domesticate. No additional information on this individual was encountered. The location of her interment is unknown and may be on the property.

Early Settlers and Industries

Settlers known to be in the area prior to 1800 included Conrad, Mary, and son Andrew Brentlinger, Peter, Joseph, and John Funk, the Mundell family, and John Smith. The Brentlingers genealogy is discussed in **Section 3** under Deed Research and Genealogical Review. Other prominent families in the area during the early settlement period include Stivers, Fenley, and Isaac Groves. As is typical for early frontier settlements, establishment of the gristmills and sawmills was a first priority in establishing a town. According to Wheeler (2007), Native American raiding parties often targeted these. It is not clear whether this was a strategic maneuver to interrupt needed supplies or because these were also fortified locations to which area settlers fled during attacks. Wheeler (2007) also notes that native burial grounds had also been located at the mill sites—presumably a coincidence of location next to area streams.

According to information from the Fern Creek Woman's Club (2004) and James H. Smith (cited in same), John Smith and his wife, Leany Money, arrived in Jefferson County from Bedford, Pennsylvania by 1780. He bought 1,000 ac of land and took over the operation of a gristmill on Cedar Creek. Most sources document the mill in operation by 1787 (Johnston 1994). Williams (1882:13) states: "there was but one store and a bakery in Louisville, and Mr. Smith supplied the town with flour. He had an overshot wheel, plenty of water…two run of stones—one for corn and the other for wheat, and a good patronage for many miles around. The city of Louisville needed but two sacks of flour each week…".

Adam eventually took over mill operations from his father. John Smith moved to Indiana; he died in 1830 (Williams 1882:13). During this time or earlier, the mills were supervised by millwright Kirkpatrick (ibid). Later, these mills were owned and operated by Jacob Shaeffer and then by his son-in-law, John Berne. Adam married Mary Catherine Hayse (Hause), daughter of George Hayse (Johnston 1994). Williams (1882) also documents a marriage in 1809 to Sally Ballard. From these marriages, Adam had thirteen children, including Joseph, Benjamin, Elizabeth (Slaughter), Sarah (Hodges), Mary (Mundell), and James (Johnston 1994:47). A number of individuals in this generation are buried in the Chenoweth Run Cemetery (ibid). Adam Smith's oldest son, J. B. Smith (some sources say it was Adam), helped his father by transporting the flour sacks to Louisville twice a week; not an easy task for one of ten years (Williams 1882).

J.B. was born in 1810 and also became a miller. In 1851, he constructed his own gristmill on Cedar Creek; a sawmill was constructed a few years later (Williams 1882). Once again, however, mills were targets during conflict: both were burned during the Civil War. J. B. rebuilt both mills, improving matters with a steam engine; but, in 1867, these also burned. J. B. married Nancy Bell, daughter of cobbler Robert Bell or Thomas Bell, veteran of the War of 1812 (ibid).

The Fern Creek drainage also supported the milling industry. Vaughn's Mill was located on Fern Creek off of Fegenbush Lane. An archaeological survey conducted in 2002 examined archival information pertaining to the mill and archaeological evidence for the portion within a Fegenbush lane bridge replacement (Peterson 2002). Data examined included 1858 through 1937 maps,

court cases dealing with roads, and census documents. The mill was found to most likely be in operation from approximately 1864 to 1874. Some data suggested that Vaughn was an operator of a mill as early as 1850, but no structure appeared on his property until 1864. Prior to this time, a steam-powered grist mill appears to have been located just west of Vaughn's Mill on Stephen Crutcher's land (G. T. Bergman map 1858). This appears to be an earlier use of steam power than the post-Civil War steam-powered mill of the Smiths on Cedar Creek. Whether or not the Crutcher and Vaughn mills were also targets during the Civil War has yet to be documented.

A third mill in the Fern Creek area is mentioned by Wheeler (2007). This mill was run by a man named Berry in Fern Creek. Wheeler (2007) also notes a W. B. Berry as owning one of the large fruit farms in the areas known as Evergreen Hill. No additional information on this mill, however, was encountered.

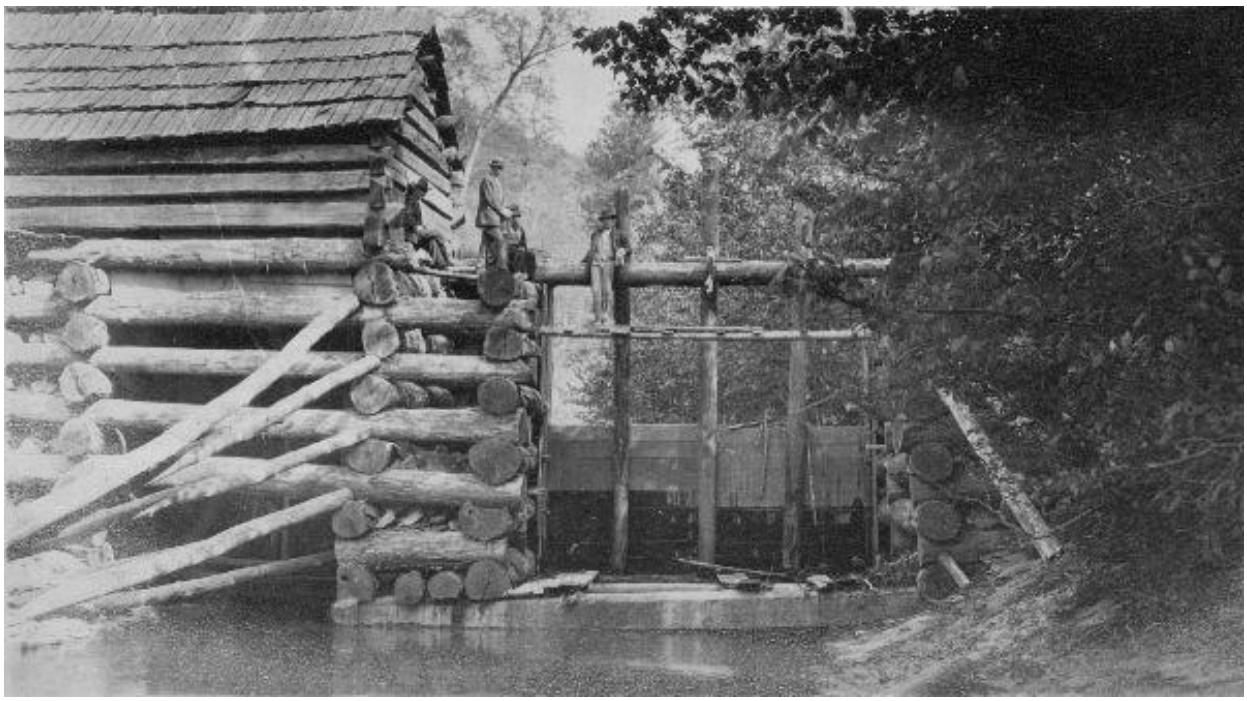


Figure 9. Example of a mill. This example was Hignite's Mill on Bullskin Creek (University of Louisville, Special Collections, Claude Carson Matlack Collection, http://digital.library.louisville.edu/u?/matlack,302)

In addition to the Cedar Creek mills, early mills located in Seatonville were important to the area. The Mundells had established a mill in Seatonville prior to the Funk brothers' purchase of it in 1792. These families are discussed in more depth in the Seatonville section of the Early Town Subheading. Exactly when the mill was first built is unclear, but the mill provided necessary supplies to area residents, particularly those in Jeffersontown. Billtown Road had once been called Funk's Mill Road.

Further afield, August Frederick of Jeffersontown also operated a sawmill, a gristmill, and a distillery on Chenoweth Run (Frederick 1976; Johnston 1994:11-12). According to these sources, August Frederick is believed to have received 266 acres from Alexander Breckinridge in 1797. The mills were built on opposite sides of Chenoweth Run; the distillery was well-known in the area for making peach brandy.

Religion

Religion was an important facet of early settlers' lives, although it has been estimated that, prior to 1800, only 10% of citizens actively attended church (Crews 1987:33). Prior to establishing a church building, area residents often met at one another's homes for service. For many years, services at home or at the church building were conducted by circuit riders. The oldest congregation is that of the Chenoweth Run Baptist Church, who began meeting at a residence in 1792 (Jobson 1977). The first building for this congregation was a structure built in 1797 on land donated to Moses Tyler by William Fleming. This church was located south of Charlie Vettiner Park east of Billtown Road where Chenoweth Run Cemetery is located. Early members included the Tyler, Donaldson, White, Freeman, Brant, Applegate, and Seaton families. One African American, Jack, is reported to have moved from the Cedar Creek Baptist Church in Nelson County to this one; it was not known if Jack was a freeman or slave (Johnston 1994). One of the earliest cemeteries in the area was established here. John Mundell holds the unfortunate distinction of being the earliest interment at Chenoweth Run Cemetery (Johnston 1994).

Over the following 200 years, the Chenoweth Run Baptist Church had many changes, including a split into two separate churches. During the early nineteenth century, many churches split during the Great Revival or Second Great Awakening as there were two rival leaders—those following the Thomas Campbell and son Alexander and those following Barton Stone. Issues at the time included evangelism and constraints imposed by the denominations of the time; those in the movement sought freedom from human-imposed doctrines and rituals. Followers of the Campbells were known as Campellites or Disciples of Christ; those following Stone were known as Stoneites or New Lights (Restoration Movement 2008). By 1832, these two movements merged, but the unification does not seem to have penetrated Jefferson County quickly. It was not until 1850 that Chenoweth Run Baptist Church split into Cedar Springs Church of Christ, located near the intersection of Billtown and Seatonville Roads, and Cedar Creek Church of Jesus Christ, which relocated to Bardstown Road. The latter became the Cedar Creek Baptist Church in 1892 and is known as such today. Past inhabitants of Twin Meadows such as Benjamin and Mary Jane Brentlinger may have heard the church's distinctive bells that rang from the church steeples between 1908 and 1940; the two bells tolled different tones—one calling members to services and the other commemorating a death (Kleber 2001:168). Members of the Cedar Creek Church of Jesus Christ included R. W. Hawkins, J. T. Bates, J. W. Maddox, W. V. Hall, and the Rev. Columbus Vanarsdall (Williams 1882:14).

Other churches in the area also split over doctrine or loyalties prior to the Civil War. Those sympathizing with the Southern movement broke from Pennsylvania Run Baptist to form Beulah Presbyterian Church in Fern Creek (O'Malley 1987; Wheeler 2007). Members of the newly formed church included Rev. S. S. Taylor, Moses Johnson, Clarence Sprowl, Thomas Moore, W. Johnson, William Morrison, and Peter Baker (Williams 1882:14). Members of the remaining "Northern-centric" Pennsylvania Run Church included Noah Cartwright, William Berry, and Jefferson Rush.

Civil War Activities

Kentucky had a unique position during the Civil War. Although the state was a Union state, many believed Louisville could maintain neutrality (Yater 1979). Many supported the Confederate cause. Southern Jefferson County was no exception. Many in the area joined Confederate troops; these appear to include John Shadburn and William Bell of the

Jeffersontown area and George Ash, Moses F. Johnson, and Jacob Cyrus Johnson of the Fern Creek area. Others in the area served in the Union army. Prominent truck farmer, Noah Cartwright, served in the 15th Regiment of the Kentucky Infantry (Fern Creek Woman's Club 2004). Individuals that actively supported the Confederate cause risked losing their property. A number of acts issued between 1861 and 1864 confiscated property in Confederate states and from Confederate individuals. These included the First Confiscation Act in 1861, the Second Confiscation Act in 1862, and the Captured and Abandoned Property Acts 1863 and 1864. Many of these acts, however, were repealed in 1865 (Bush 2008a). Had these acts been enforced, many in the Fern Creek area would have lost property or been prosecuted.

With its abundance of productive farms and its strategic location along the Bardstown Pike, Fern Creek was visited often by both Union and Confederate troops. A Confederate training camp was thought to have been located west of Bardstown Road near the Bullitt County line (Wheeler 2007). Bush (2008a) identifies a few camps located in southern Jefferson County. Camp James was an encampment of the 9th Pennsylvania. Camp James was located "fifteen miles from Fern Creek"; its exact location was not mentioned. Camp Hay's Spring was located on Mt. Washington Road; the 8th Kentucky and 23rd Kentucky Infantry had camped there. Camp Browne was also located near Camp James on Fern Creek. Camp Sigel was another camp in southern Jefferson County; its exact location was not known. Perhaps in addition to these, Thomas (1971:116) depicts an image of a "pro-Secessionist State Guard [that] held its first encampment on the County Fair Grounds in August, 1860".

Activity in the Fern Creek area was most intense in 1862 prior to the battle of Perryville. By the fall of that year, Confederate General Kirby Smith had taken Frankfort and Lexington; Confederate General Bragg's troops occupied Bardstown. In a diversionary maneuver that succeeded in confusing his opponents, US General Buell sent a small force toward Lexington and Frankfort and as many as 58,000 troops toward Bardstown (Sanders 2005). On October 1, 1862, some or all of these Union troops moved south through Fern Creek. Among them appears to have been the 3rd Kentucky Infantry, who camped at Fern Creek and was involved in a skirmish with a Confederate outpost. Bush (2008a:71) states: "At Fern Creek, Union soldiers overran a Confederate outpost. Thirteen miles out, on the Bardstown Pike, five hundred Confederate cavalrymen attacked the 60th Indiana Cavalry. In a field, Union soldiers captured four hundred Rebel prisoners and marched them toward Louisville." It is not surprising that Federal troops encountered a Confederate outpost at Fern Creek; the home of Jacob Johnson was known to have Confederate sympathies; Union guns were trained on the home for a portion of the war, probably during 1862 or afterward (O'Malley 1987).

Wheeler (2007) puts the October 1 skirmish at Hawkins' Oakdale farm across from Glenmary. This source suggests it was the 4th Indiana Cavalry that met with 500 Confederate cavalry. Wheeler suggests at least some of the Federal troops withdrew back north along Bardstown Road, but were thought to have buried fallen Union soldiers on Oakdale Farm property. Another encounter is reported to have occurred October 3, 1862 in Mt. Washington, with the Federal advance continuing south to Bardstown the next day. There, they encountered the 8th Texas Cavalry (Bush 2007).

Twin Meadows may have been occupied or plundered by these troops. Sanders (2005:94) notes how the summer and fall of 1862 saw a severe drought. The need for a reliable water source became a determining factor in the occurrence of the next major battle at Perryville. Camps of both troops would have depended on resources such as Fern Creek; the springs located at Twin Meadows may have made it a prized locality. The blacksmith shop operated by Cralle, which once stood at the intersection of Brentlinger Lane and Bardstown Road, would

certainly have been busy during this period as would have Auswell Tyler's wheelwright shop and the farriers of Hayes Spring. Had General Bragg, C.S.A. gone to meet General Buell's troops rather than retreat to Perryville, that major battle would likely have occurred in the Fern Creek or Mount Washington area.

During the Civil War and afterward, guerilla bands also spread through the area seizing supplies; many of these had been associated with Capt. John Hunt Morgan--Morgan's Raiders. Much of the activity of these bands occurred in Brandenburg, Boston, New Haven, and Bardstown (Bush 2008b). Area residents believed to have served with Morgan was George W. Ash of Cedar Creek/Ashville and Moses F. Johnson of Fern Creek (Johnston 1994:12; O'Malley 1987:23). After Morgan's death in 1864, these bands became marauding gangs with little leadership; these were particularly prominent in the area between 1864 and 1865. Over the years, Morgan's Raiders and other bands robbed individuals, pilfered goods, burned railroad bridges, captured steamboats, and damaged telegraph lines. It may have been during these escapades that J.B. Smith's mills were burned. A gang reportedly related to Sue Mundy (Jerome Clarke), and possibly Henry Magruder, travelled through the area robbing and wreaking havoc in 1864 (Wheeler 2007). From Seatonville, the gang travelled to Fern Creek, possibly via Seatonville Road and travelling past the Twin Meadows property to the north. They travelled to Buechel, then toward Jeffersontown—possibly along Six Mile Lane, which had many productive truck farms. They were stopped by a posse led by Oliver Curry, whom they had robbed earlier. Magruder and Clarke were finally caught and hung in 1865.

Agriculture

Truck Farming. The practice of truck farming was a significant part of the culture of southern Jefferson County's agricultural area. In order to place the Twin Meadows farm within this larger culture, a summary of truck farming is pertinent.

Although the term "truck farming" is now associated with the practice of transporting farm produce to local markets by truck, the term has a very long history. Thames (1990, using *The American Heritage Dictionary® of the English Language* 1980) defined the term within his 1990 NRHP agriculture context as follows:

> The word ["truck"] dates to the 16th century in English usage, and apparently derives from a medieval Spanish term meaning deal or exchange. Thus, truck was the act of barter or exchange (hence "have no truck with someone"), and a truck—as distinct from family—garden grew produce for sale or barter off the farm.

The online version of the 2000 *American Heritage® Dictionary of the English Language, Fourth Edition,* defines the noun and describes its etymology as follows:

> 1. Articles of commerce; trade goods. 2. Garden produce raised for the market. 3. Informal Worthless goods; stuff or rubbish: "*Look at your hands. And look at your mouth. What is that truck?*" (Mark Twain). 4. Barter; exchange. 5. Informal Dealings; business: *We'll have no further truck with them*.
> ETYMOLOGY: Middle English *trukien*, from Old North French *troquer*.

Even though "truck farming" is a word with a very long history, the system does not appear to have become a major agricultural practice in the United States until the latter nineteenth century. A September 22, 1901 *New York Times* article summarized the rise of truck farming across the country at that time. During the late 1800s, this change in agriculture was due to three factors. First, farm families were able to grow more produce than they needed. Second,

the railroad system was well-developed and more efficient. Third, the development of refrigerated cars allowed produce to be transported farther. “Many millions of dollars have found new investment and thousands of people employment” state the article. According to the article, the average truck farm size across the nation ranged from 75 to 100 ac, but even 10-ac patches were profitable. It was typical for truck farms to grow up around urban centers with New York, Boston, and Philadelphia being typical markets. Similarly, truck farms grew up on the periphery of the Louisville urban area. South of Louisville is the area known as the Wet Woods. Although swampy at the time of early exploration, adequate draining left a soil rich in nutrients.

During the early 1900s, truck farming crops generally consisted of easily transported items—“lettuce, cucumbers, radishes, parsley, spinach, tomatoes, beets, and parsnips”; cabbage in particular was a popular transport (*New York Times* 1901). In the Fern Creek area, however, crops included apples, pears, peaches, grapes, and especially strawberries. The 1906-1907 *Kentucky Hand Book*, produced by the Department of Agriculture, stated:

> The territory lying from eight to fourteen miles from the city is largely devoted to fruit growing and truck gardening. The small fruit industry is very extensive and no place in the world raises finer berries than those grown in Middletown, Jeffersontown, and Fern Creek region. Strawberries are grown at Fern Creek in 1899 and exhibited in Louisville, seven of which would fill a quart box. Farming proper is carried on quite extensively in portions of the county, but the whole county is rapidly being occupied by fruit-growers and truck gardeners (Vreeland 1908:482).

Notable families cultivating these types included Fegenbush, Breckinridge, Kaufman, Johnson, Tobbe, Korfhage, Martin, and Mogan. Families involved with truck crops specifically included the following: “Swan, Schneiters, Fegenbush, Farmers, Bates, Hags, Bryant Williams, Blair, Edward Schafer, Tobbe, Peers, Smiths, Stouts, Zeiglers, S. Anderson, Seabolt, Ash, Briscoe, Reinsteadler, George Schureck, Moses Johnson, Bischoff’s, E. C. and J. Miller, other Millers, Slaughter, Woodrow, Shakes” (Fern Creek 1976:208). Notable farms were documented by Wheeler (2007): Noah Cartwright’s *Fruitland*, W. B. Berry’s *Evergreen Hill*, M. Standiford’s *Highland*, and Fryer’s *Mt. Olivet*. One family farm in operation in the area even today is Gagels, who is operating under its fifth generation; during the height of truck farming, Gagels shipped produce as far away as Minneapolis.

The Johnson/Bates farm participated in the truck farming economy of the area from 1842 to 1935. According to tax records, additional crops included corn, cattle, wheat, and hogs; taxable worth varied from $1250 in 1842 to the high of $10,470 in 1860 to $7850 in 1872 (O’Malley 1987). Hemp was tried only in one year—1864. A letter from J. Johnson to his son, William Johnson, documented nursery stock bought in 1862. The largest purchases were for apple (30,000), Catawba grape (4,000), peaches (4,000), and dwarf pears (1400); additional varieties included cherries, plums, apricots, standard pears, apple quince, figs, gooseberry, and currants. Other crops noted included oats, corn, potatoes, and wheat. These crops were shipped to Louisville, but also as far away as Chicago.

Consequences of the agricultural trend begun by small family-run truck farms have been varied. For better or worse, some land that had previously been cheep became more expensive (New York Times 1901). In addition, more produce could be obtained out of season, which would be better for consumers’ health. These trends that started in the late 1800s, however, led to the agribusiness years of the mid- to late twentieth century. Disadvantages of such a system included produce developed for transport rather than taste, a loss of family farms that was the basis of truck farming, and a degeneration of soil quality. Finally, in more recent years, many factions have redeveloped the earlier truck farming methods. Soils are managed sustainably.

Produce is nurtured for taste and quality rather than for transport. Markets are justifiably more local, thereby nurturing the relationship between the farmer and the consumer.

Fairgrounds. In addition to producing for markets, many in the Fern Creek area wanted a place to showcase their goods a little closer to home. The Farmers and Fruit Growers Association was formed; one outcome of this association was the beginnings of the Jefferson County Fair Association (Fern Creek Woman's Club 1976). This in turn led to the creation of fairgrounds on first Beulah Church Road and secondly on what became known as Fairgrounds Road. At the second location, the fairgrounds included a racetrack, grandstand brought from the earlier 1903 Exposition in St. Louis, and a merry-go-round. In its heyday, it was a county fair hard to beat.

Communication and Transportation

Communication. Communication was very important yet difficult throughout Kentucky. During the eighteenth century, the alarm warning of Native American raiding parties was very important; reaching a fortified station in time was a matter of life or death. During the nineteenth century, passenger pigeons served well within the state and between the state and locations such as Washington D.C. (Coleman, Jr. 1995). It was during this era that the establishment of post offices was a recurring theme throughout area settlements. At times, large local landowners served as postmasters; such was the case when Jacob Johnson served as postmaster in the 1850s (O'Malley 1987). During the early twentieth century, the establishment of telephone exchanges was a priority. Beginning as early as 1901, Louisville had two competing telephone exchanges—Louisville Home Telephone Company and Cumberland Telephone Company. Both exchanges operated in nearby Ashville, while the Home exchange was operated by a Guthrie family member then Georgia Mae Stout, and the Cumberland exchange was operated by Gene Edward (Wheeler 2007:5). In contrast to telephone service of today, subscribers of one could not be connected to those of the other company. The Home Company was cheaper and had three-times the subscribers, but did not include long distance; it was absorbed by Cumberland/Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1925 (Ayers 2001:872).

Transportation. Rivers and streams provided the easiest and earliest routes of transportation for early travelers. These, along with buffalo traces and Native American trails served as the primary arteries of travel. Williams (1882:67) states:

> One of the most remarkable physical features of Kentucky, as found by the pioneers in the early day, were the great roads through the forest, traversed by the buffaloes in their journeys to and from the salt licks, and the extensive "clearings"—for such they were—made by these remarkable animals. Their pathways, in many cases, were sufficient, in width and comparative smoothness, for wagon-ways….

Williams (1882:67) cites Filson's 1784 account, where Filson described the buffalo traces as "prodigious", and the land surrounding the salt springs was described as "desolated as if by a ravaging enemy". For the settlers around Louisville, this meant some of the main arteries into the city were already developed for them. Bardstown Road, in particular, served as a major route for buffalo, native populations, and early settlers. Travelers increased after 1780 and the establishment of Bardstown. As Bardstown grew, so did traffic on the pike. In 1838, the route was reconstructed as a toll highway (*Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times* 1989). One tollgate was known to have been located where St. Stephen Lutheran Church is located today (Wheeler 2007). During this time, stagecoach companies competed for business; at times, this

competition became less than friendly. Barns offering water, feed, or replacement horses were located along stagecoach lines as were many taverns. Taverns served many important functions. Meetings that today occur at libraries, community centers, law offices, or boardrooms often occurred at the local tavern. Two of the most famous were Cross Keys Tavern in Shelby County and Bell's Tavern near Mammoth Cave (Coleman Jr. 1935). Bardstown Road operated as a toll pike until 1896 (Wheeler 2007), an era in which problems arose throughout the state with the semi-private companies that ran the turnpikes (Clark 1977). This was also the time that stagecoach runs were dying out, as many passengers chose to travel by the railroads instead (Coleman, Jr. 1935).

During the early twentieth century, an interurban rail line shuttled people and supplies between Louisville and its periphery (**Figure 10**). Fern Creek was serviced by the Louisville & Interurban Railroad Company; service extended from June 6, 1908 to December 26, 1933. By 1911 the Louisville & Interurban had merged with the Louisville & Eastern and become the Louisville Railway (Calvert 2001:418). Lines such as those to Fern Creek operated on an hourly schedule; passengers could board a car at the loop located at Fern Creek and Bardstown roads and ride to the downtown terminal located at Jefferson Street between Third and Fourth Streets (Calvert 2001; Fern Creek Woman's Club 2004). By this time, much of Bonnycastle had been built up and may have been a final destination for many passengers (**Figure 11**). Stations located in Fern Creek and northward included Williams Station at Settler's Trace, Fairgrounds Station at Fairground Road, Bohannons, Stivers, Greenberg, Hudson (Hudson Lane and Bardstown Road), Wildwood, and Bashford Manor (Fern Creek Woman's Club 1976:4; Wyatt 1928). The terminus and freight house was located where the Fern Creek Community Center now stands.

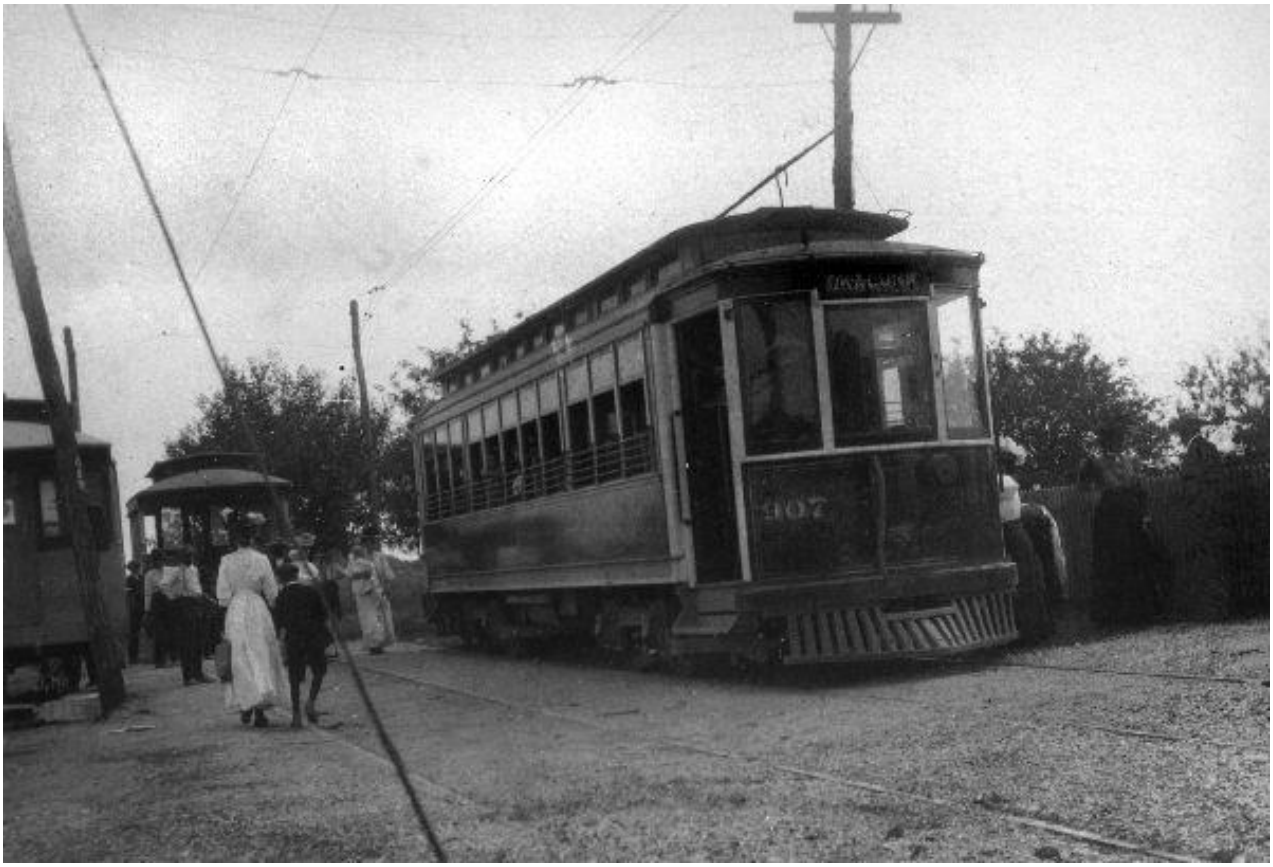


Figure 10. Example of an interurban car; this one ran to Okolona in 1907.

(Courtesy of the University of Louisville, Special Collections. Herald-Post Collection, UPLA 1987.70.49, http://digital.library.louisville.edu/u?/kyimages,46.)

Figure 11. One of the nearest urban centers: Bonnycastle in 1935.

(Courtesy of the University of Louisville, Special Collections, Herald-Post Collection, ULPA 1994.18.1074, http://digital.library.louisville.edu/u?/heraldpost,703.).

After 1933, transportation from the periphery into the urban center was principally by automobile, although as depicted in **Figure 11** electric streetcars serviced some areas.

Early Towns, Estates, and Communities

Towns in the vicinity of Twin Meadows Park grew up in different ways. Many of the earliest towns in the area grew up around the estates of wealthy landowners. Some, such as Seatonville, grew up around an industry such as the Mundell/Funk mill. Others grew in a more haphazard way along the turnpikes as did Fern Creek. Often, these towns evolved through many stages, and names have changed over the years (**Table 11**). Old maps, wills, and deeds often refer to these former names. Bardstown Road had previously been known by many names. Between 1838 and 1896 the route was known as Bardstown Pike, and tollhouses extended along its length (Wheeler 2007). During the early twentieth century, the route became a portion of the Chicago to New Orleans Jackson Highway, which was designated as such in 1911. The name is used throughout the Automobile Blue Book of 1918 (Automobile Publishing Company 1918). In addition, old maps and wills might refer to Brunerstown (Jeffersontown) or Funk's Mill Road (Billtown Road).

Table 11. Summary of Early Names for Geographic Features in the Area

Name Known Today	Previous Name(s)
Bardstown Road	Jackson Highway, Bardstown Pike, Old Pioneer's Trace, Old Kentucky Turnpike
Billtown Road	Funk's Mill Road
Seatonville Road	Beulah Church and Seatonville Road (1913 Atlas)
Brentlinger Lane	Cedar Creek Baptist Church and Seatonville Road (1913 Atlas)
Jeffersontown	Brunerstown
Seatonville	Malott (mid-1800s to 1919)
Ashville	Cedar Creek

The closest town to Twin Meadows would have been **Ashville**, located west at the intersection of Brentlinger Lane and Bardstown Road. The name Ashville replaced the former name—**Cedar Creek**, which had been so designated by the time the Chenoweth Run Baptist Church split and Cedar Creek Church of Jesus Christ was established in 1850. The Cedar Creek Post Office is visible on the 1858 Bergman map; south of this is the blacksmith shop of Cralle (**Figure 18**). By the time of the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map (**Figure 19)**, the village is not named; visible at that location is the Cedar Creek Church, the "B.S. SH" for blacksmith shop, and the residence of George Ash. This is presumably George Washington Ash (1844-1888). The name Ashville became prevalent after most residents had moved away and only the blacksmith shop run by George's son, Thomas Ash, was left (Fern Creek Woman's Club 1976:23 Fern Creek Woman's Club 2004). This blacksmith shop was known to have been located where a Hall's Service Station was located in front of Cedar Creek Baptist Church (Fern Creek Woman's Club 2004). Thomas Ash, (James Thomas Ash, 1867-1951), married Mary Ellen Tyler, a descendant of two prominent families in the area: the Tylers of Jeffersontown and the Guthrie family of Fern Creek.

During the nineteenth century, a woodworking shop in the area had been owned by George Ash and John Riley. Other family names in the area included Johnson, Stout, Tyler, and Edwards. Auswell Tyler was the cooper and wheelwright of the area. His establishment would have been very busy during the stagecoach days and during the Civil War activity of 1862. His property is noted by “A. Tyler” on the 1858 Bergamnn map as well as the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map. According to LMPC files, Auswell had died in 1865, but the property had not been subdivided amongst two of his sons until 1883. During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the village included Thomas Ash’s blacksmith shop, his residence, the Cumberland Telephone Company exchange, the Louisville Home Telephone exchange, and William Riley’s woodworking shop.

Figure 12. The work of a blacksmith in 1935.
(University of Louisville, Special Collection, Herald-Post Collection, ULPA 1994.18.0808 http://digital.library.louisville.edu/u?/heraldpost,908)

Archaeological investigations pertaining to the Pear Tree Smithy blacksmith shop (15JF640) were conducted by Cultural Resource Analysts, Inc. in 1996 (McKelway 1996). This site, located in the Fern Creek drainage west of Bardstown Road, provided information that may apply to the blacksmith shops of Thomas Ash and Cralle as well. Archaeological excavations and archival investigations regarding the Pear Tree Smithy Blacksmith Shop, also known as the Westerman Shop, revealed the vital role the blacksmith played within the community. Abundant metal debris at the site was predominantly associated with agriculture, documenting his main clients. Informants confirmed the importance of the blacksmith to their agricultural enterprise—whether in manufacturing a needed new part, repairing a broken part, or recycling expended parts. Other blacksmith shops around the country provided comparative information. Although not applicable to the Pear Tree Smithy blacksmith shop nor apparently the Ash or Cralle shops, was the adaptation of the old blacksmithing skills and technology to new technology—the transition from the horse to automobiles. Such adaptation of old skills and technology to accommodate and expand into new technology is an important aspect throughout history in every industry from prehistoric agricultural revolutions to today's computer technology.

Fern Creek was originally settled in 1778 when James Guthrie obtained a Revolutionary War grant. By 1841, his 1200 acres were divided amongst his heirs (*Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times* 1989). The location was also a stagecoach stop on the way to Bardstown. Then, in 1838, the route became a turnpike and included tollgates in the Fern Creek area. Many residences and businesses located along the route, and the Fern Creek area became known as Stringtown until about 1870 (Ryan 1972). During a preliminary survey of the cultural resources of Floyd's Fork, Granger (1982) identified Fisherville as another stringtown. He summarized "stringtowns" as follows:

> "a community form found throughout Kentucky. Stringtowns first appeared in Kentucky in the 1780's, growing along the major pioneer trails, and later, along the principle roads in areas of moderate-sized farms, but are rarely found in either very poor or very wealthy rural areas. A stringtown typically consists of houses, a few stores, perhaps a church or two, and a school, all located along a single main street. Occasionally, they were platted into formal towns and intersecting side streets were added."

During the early twentieth century, many from the city rode the interurban out to visit the area and enjoy a Sunday dinner at the Nicholson Hotel. The Nicholson Hotel originally had been built by Noah Cartwright, a prominent area farmer. Later, Mrs. Lillie Nicholson became famous for her cooking and many celebrities came to visit (Ryan 1972). According to this article, celebrities included "Al Jolson, Lana Turner, Babe Ruth, and Jack Dempsey". Although the interurban line ceased in 1933, the hotel remained open until 1962.

During the Civil War, Noah Cartwright enlisted in the Union army as a captain and returned to Fern Creek as a lieutenant colonel. His regiment, the 15th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry, was active from December 14, 1861 to its mustering out in Louisville on January 14, 1865. During this service, the regiment participated in conflicts from Kentucky to Alabama, including Perryville, Stone's River, Chickamauga, Resaca, Peach Tree creek, and Jonesboro. During 1862, the regiment occupied Bowling Green, advanced to Murfreesboro, and participated in the capture of Huntsville. By October, they were back in Kentucky countering Confederate General Bragg's invasion. It would not be surprising if the 15th Kentucky Infantry also passed through Fern Creek on its way to Perryville. After Perryville, the regiment was sent south again until it returned to Louisville in 1865 (NPS 2009).

From the Civil War on, Fern Creek was known for its produce and truck farming economy. One historic farm in the vicinity was once owned by descendants of Guthrie and serves as a

comparison to Twin Meadows. This farm has become known as the Johnson/Bates House (JF148/15JF538) (O'Malley 1987). This Federal/Greek Revival home and associated archaeological site were studied prior to the construction of I-265 because the home was within the right-of-way; the house was subsequently moved out of the right-of-way. The investigation documented construction methods of the home, family history and inheritance customs, farming practices, and general history of the area. Artifacts recovered from the site included toys such as marbles and a Frozen Charlotte doll, hardware, and Rockingham doorknob dating between 1845 and 1900. Also pertinent to the investigation of Twin Meadows is the number of outbuildings associated with the Johnson/Bates House. They include an early log cabin, privy, well, cistern, dump area, log barn, later frame barn, smokehouse, chicken coop, corn crib, blacksmith area, coal shed, pig pen, and brick kiln. Also pertinent to studies of other farms in the area are other conclusions from the project. The Johnson/Bates families appeared to emphasize self sufficiency, relying on numerous food preservation methods such as canning and smoking. In addition, the need to supplement the farm income with off-farm income such as being employed as postmaster or operating a telephone exchange was evident. These patterns are indeed found in nearby Ashville.

During the Civil War, the area was known to harbor Southern sympathies. One church, Pennsylvania Run Presbyterian, split during this time, leading to the creation of Beulah Presbyterian Church, which included those with Southern sympathies.

Glenmary. Glenmary is the name of a nineteenth-century estate and its main residence (JF144) located south of Twin Meadows and east of Bardstown Road. The Glenmary residence is a five-bay, 1 ½ story structure with many distinctive features, including a hipped roof, paired corbelled chimneys, and veranda (Neary 2000). The estate and residence are depicted on the 1858 Bergman map. Neary (2000) suggests the residence may have been constructed in the 1850s by Col. George Hancock. Wheeler (2007) also states that much of the area was developed by Col. Hancock, which explains the prevalence of similar "Glen" names on the 1858 map: Glen Mary, Glen Cony, and Glen Hope. By the time of the 1858 map, "Glen Mary" is a separate property from Col. George Hancock's residence within the property to the north called Glen Cony. Glen Cony was then purchased by the McKenna family, who operated a summer hotel there (Wheeler 2007). The Glenmary property was reported to have been sold to Dennis Long in 1861 (Neary 2000) or, as stated by Wheeler (2007), to a George Long upon his marriage to a McKenna daughter. A conservation with Judge George J. Long (Long, personal communication, March 12, 2009), also noted that the Glenmary property had been the "old McKenna property". By the time of the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map, the Glenmary location was owned by D. Long, the property to the north was owned by E. McKinney, and land across Bardstown Road was owned by Judge Phelps

During the Civil War, the property was the scene of numerous visits by Confederate troops. A number of skirmishes have been reported in the area, particularly in October of 1862. One is reported to have occurred on the property (Neary 2000); another has been reported to have occurred across Bardstown Road at the estate of R. W. Hawkins known as Oak Dale (Wheeler 2007). Judge George J. Long remembers tales told of the invasions by his family. He noted two or three skirmishes occurring on the property. Most notable was the scavenging of the lead liner of the Glenmary swimming pool by the Confederate troops; the lead was scavenged for use as bullets.

Judge Long was born on the property in 1922 and lived there until approximately 1991. Over the years, Judge Long remembers the property had raised Angus beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and Shetland ponies--possibly for use by the milk delivery wagons. Crops have included corn,

grapes, orchards, and—more recently--soybeans. Apples were a primary product of their orchard. The property included a wooden barn, a family cemetery, and a waterfall. The property and residence were sold for development in 1988; the residence is still well maintained and serves as a clubhouse.

Glenmary has been included in the 1990 NRHP Context, *Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930*, prepared as a subcontext for the Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Multiple Property Listing (Thames 1990). The farm was identified as the Gentleman Farm property type, which was defined as one that was located on prime agricultural land (Cryder-Corydon association) in eastern Jefferson County; was in proximity to reliable transportation systems and water sources; one that included elements of design and style in house additions and improvements, outbuildings, and even field layout; and was a working farm with familial ties. In contrast to Middle Class Farms, the Gentleman Farm type included more design elements, included updated architectural styles, and was on a higher socioeconomic status. In contrast to the Country Estate property type, the Gentleman Farm included more elements of a working farm.

The village of **Hayes Spring** was named for a large spring located on Hay's property. The 1858 Bergman map documented a number of Hays properties along Bardstown Road south of Glenmary. The industrious families of the village, realizing the importance of their strategic placement on the pike, built an inn, store, gristmills, and blacksmith shops to service the frontier travelers. Thus, the area became a busy pioneer stopover and "watering hole" for travelers going to the Falls or Shepherdsville from Harrodsburg (Kleber 2001:719). The first store was opened by brothers Charles and A.C. Hays in 1840; it continued in operation by at least one of the brothers to 1870, and then by others at least up to 1882 (Williams 1882:13). It appears the Civil War Camp Hays Spring was located in the vicinity; both the 8th Kentucky and the 23rd Kentucky had been encamped there (Butler 2008a).

Wheeler (2007:10) summarizes locations just south of Hay's Spring:

> South of Hays Springs, there was a Toll Gate on Floyd's Fork on the west side of the Bardstown Road. There was a Covered Bridge over Floyd's Fork. For many years Farmers Creamery was located here and was later sold to Moores's Creamery. Later this property housed Farmers Restaurant."

The area in and around the Hays' spring became known as Snow Hill. Snow Hill was a popular landmark name for areas of high salt content where brine dries and the ground appears "snow-covered." However, no evidence has been found that indicates a large salt deposit was in this area. Another plausible explanation for the community's name could relate to the fact that the first Presbyterian Church in America was established in Snow Hill, Maryland. As Presbyterianism spread across the United States, many Presbyterian churches were named Snow Hill. Because there is no record of a Presbyterian church in the area, there must have been another reason for the name. Perhaps the area was named in deference to the ancestral origin of one of the families or because of the perceived commercial potential of the location—the residents' hope of a minor trading post-turned-flourishing city, as in the case of its supposed Maryland namesake.

Snow Hill was designated a postal stop starting in 1847, but in 1850, the post office name designation was changed to Hays Spring. In 1862, the name changed again to **Fairmount**, after the Fairmount Church and Cemetery located there. The post office remained until 1902.

Seatonville was another early town in the area. The most prominent families in the vicinity were the Funk and the Mundell families, who operated the mill in Seatonville. The Funk family had immigrated to America from Germany and originally had settled in Maryland. The database of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS) records a Susannah Funk being born in 1772 in Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland. A Susannah Funk is known to have later married Andrew Brentlinger, of another prominent family in the area, but the date appears to be too early. They may, however, have been related. Perhaps not so coincidentally, the Brentlinger family also came from Washington County, Maryland—from a town near Hagerstown called Jerusalem, but also called Funkstown. Located just south of the county seat of Hagerstown, Funkstown was known for its mills—gristmills, sawmills, woolen mills, and powder mills. More research could be devoted to this connection and documenting the Funk family origins.

Many sources have Peter Funk and his brothers, John and Joseph, coming to Kentucky around 1792 (Johnston 1997:25; Williams 1882). According to LDS records, John Funk was born in 1767 in York, Pennsylvania rather than in Maryland. Brentlingers also had been located in Pennsylvania prior to migrating to Maryland, suggesting this was a common migration route. John Funk married Margaret Yenawine in 1802 in Jefferson County, Kentucky; he died in Jefferson County in 1817. These records identify a Peter Funk as being born in Jefferson County, Kentucky on August 14, 1782, but his relationship to the Funk family of Seatonville is unclear; the date appears to make him too young to have been the father of Susannah Funk, the wife of Andrew Brentlinger, who were married in 1792 (www.familysearch.org).

When John, Joseph, and Peter came to Kentucky, they took over the operation of Mundell's Mill in Seatonville. According to LDS records, John Mundell (Mundel, Mundle) was born in 1752 in New Castle County, Delaware and died in Jeffersontown in 1806. He is interred at Chenoweth Run Cemetery (Johnston 1994). The old mill was replaced in 1832, and was believed to have been operating until 1876 (Williams 1882). Working at the mill and in the vicinity was stonemason Isaac Mills (Williams 1882:9). Williams also states that Isaac Mills built a sawmill in the vicinity in 1866 and a gristmill four years later; from the description, it appears they were functioning in 1882. Stone walls documented at site 15JF439 may have been the work of Isaac Mills.

After the first generation of the Funk family, Peter's son, Abraham Hite Funk (1822-1906), took over the milling business (Fern Creek Woman's Club 1976:80-81; Johnston 1994:12). The family was a large family that married into a number of prominent families in the Fern Creek and Jeffersontown areas, including the Brentlingers. On November 20, 1813, Peter married Harriet Hite Funk--the daughter of Col. Abraham Hite, who settled much of the area with his father, brothers, and cousin. Miller Abraham Hite Funk settled into first a small home and then a larger home next to the mill (Johnston 1994:12); one of these was identified as JF182 and located at 12500 Seatonville Road (Granger 1982).

Kleber (2001) suggest the village became known as Seatonville due to the store of brothers William C. and Charles A. Seaton, but Williams (1882:9) identifies the namesake as Magistrate George Seaton, who was born near the location in 1781. During the late 1800s, the village was bestowed with the name Malott in recognition of the postmaster—M. A. Malott. The name, however, was not embraced by residents and only used on maps and on election days (Kleber 2001). The name Seatonville was officially restored in 1919. On maps from 1879, the village included a livery stable, store, residences of the Miller and Funk families, and a possible schoolhouse.

Snow Hill was a famous mercantile and commercial district of London, England. When immigrants

from this area arrived in Somerset (now Worcester) County, Maryland in 1642, they set up a large trading post at the head of the Pocomoke River. This town, also named Snow Hill (chartered in 1686), became an immensely successful trading port, offering any imaginable goods or service from shoemaking to banking (Burgoyne 2006). The Martin families were prominent citizens of Snow Hill, as evidenced by a major thoroughfare named "Martin's Alley" shown on an early town plat map and by their land donation for an early cemetery and Methodist church (Burgoyne 2006:10,72). James Martin, grandson of Thomas Martin of Scotland, donated the land for a sheriff's office and became Snow Hill's first High Sheriff in 1742 (Neill 1875:94). In time, these ancestral Martin families had members spread through Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Martin descendants John, Richard, and William, who lived in the Ayr (Bethel) Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, moved to Kentucky before 1781. Along with them moved collateral families whose names figure prominently in the history of the Kentucky settlement, such as the Finleys, Linns (of Linn Station; Nolin Station), Fishers (of Fisherville), Grahams (famous longhunters, also associated with the famous Martin longhunters of Martin Station, Virginia), Hays (of Hays Spring), Manns (probably relations of John Mann, Floyd's surveyor of Mann's Salt Lick), Slaughters (salt miners), and Smiths (relations of James Smith, famous frontier explorer) (Egle 1897; Rupp 1846;486-510; Scroggins 1989; Waterman, Watkins, and Company 1884). These families obtained numerous 400-acre Jefferson County plats awarded in 1781 to those who were already settled in Kentucky by 1778, purchased land from (or nearby) the Colonel William Fleming 1788 patent near Floyd's Fork, or purchased land from William Peyton's tract that straddled Floyd's Fork (Cook 1987; Jefferson County, Kentucky 1781:14-16; Scroggins 1989a,b).

Some of the properties lined the Bardstown Pike, the main artery between Harrodsburg and the Falls of the Ohio. Also, near the area on the Pike where the Martins, Grahams, and Hays (originally Haus and var. sp. Hoss, Horse, Hawes, Hayes, etc.) settled, there was a fork of the road that led to Shepherdsville and Bullitt's Lick. George Hays Sr. arrived from Bedford County (now Fulton County), Pennsylvania between 1785 and 1795; in 1760, he was married to a Mary (Wheeler 2007).

Thixton. The surname Thickstone (sp. var. Thackston, Theckeston, Thickston, Thickstun, Thixton, etc.), of English origin (York and Norfolk Counties) and not a common name, was probably derived as an occupational reference relating to quarrying, milling, or construction. It is known that early castles and fortifications were frequently called "thicke stones." The Thickstone name can be found in the earliest American records, beginning in the early 1600s at Plymouth Rock. There, a marriage was recorded of a Katherine Thickstone marrying William Hurst of Sandwich in 1639 (Pope 2007:450). When the Dutch released Long Island, New York to English settlement in 1647, William Thickstone was one of fifty proprietors of Hampstead, Queens County (Genealogical Publishing Company 1987:378; Pearsall 1928:1022-1023). This same William Thickstone was listed as one of the first landowners in Piscataway, New Jersey, near an area known as the birthplace of American redware potteries (Myers 1945:165-167). The earliest documented redware pottery was owned by Dr. Daniel Coxe in Burlington and operated from 1688-1692 (Myers 1945:165), and he used the various types of post-Pleistocene clays that lined all the river valleys of New Jersey. There was also an unusually high-grade Raritan clay formation, running through the center of the state that could have been used for making stoneware. This clay formation crossed William Thickstone's land, and there is strong evidence that his family owned the first stoneware pottery in America:

> The earliest dated stoneware of American make that has been found is the Joseph Thickston jar, 1722, described by Robert J. Sim as "about 13 inches tall, brownish gray with brushed-on dull bluish name, year and floral decoration." It is owned by R. G. Thixton, of Matawan, whose ancestor, Joseph Thickston, was the grandson of the original William Thickstone, a freeholder of Hempstead, Long Island. William purchased lands in New Jersey and is listed with the first settlers of Piscataway. By 1776 the name was spelled Thixton on a claim filed by John Thixton, of Woodbridge, for "damages done by the British" to his property. No mention of a pottery appears in the brief record of John, who probably was Joseph's son. But the jar, with its name and date is sufficient evidence of the existence of a stoneware potter until more exact information is found [Myers 1945:166].

Thickstone families can still be found in areas where their ancestors had long settled before the Revolutionary War: Long Island, New York, New Jersey, and Maryland. From the Potomac River area of Maryland came Thickstone families to the earliest frontier stations of Bullitt and Jefferson Counties, Kentucky.

John Thixton was in Kentucky before 1774, serving as a scout for John Floyd (State Historical Society of Wisconsin 1925:521). In 1780, he was wounded in a noted Indian attack while escorting families to Harrodsburg. Thixton had been hired by John and Christopher Westerfield to guide their families and other close relatives through the dangerous wilderness. Early one morning, John awoke to see the glare of the campfire reflected on the barrel of his rifle, which was being inspected by a Native American. John managed to wrestle the rifle away from the attacker, but was shot in the neck during the scuffle. As he ran from the camp, he stopped for a brief moment to ascertain the circumstances. He saw the natives tossing the saddles into the fire and heard shouting and the sound of the tomahawks crushing skulls. John escaped, running all the way to Clear's Station, near Bullitt's Lick, finding his way there by listening for the crowing roosters. All of the male Westerfields, except young Samuel, were killed, and only two of the captured children survived to be ransomed in Detroit. Samuel and his mother, Mary Westerfield, had escaped the camp during the initial confusion of the attack and returned with other survivors to bury the dead in a mass grave (as many as twenty dead by most reports). This horrific incident was widely reported and became known as the Westerfield Massacre. The details of the massacre were related by John Thixton's daughter to Reverend Shane for recording in the Draper Manuscripts (Akers 1980:21; State Historical Society of Wisconsin 1925).

John and his oldest son, William, obtained grant land in Jefferson County, Kentucky (Jefferson County 1781:14, 1987) and settled in northeast Bullitt (then Jefferson) County, just south of the present Jefferson County border. Some of John's grandchildren settled just a few miles north in Jefferson County, near the area where present-day Thixton Lane intersects Bardstown Road (the old Bardstown Pike). Many of these early Thixton settlers' graves can be found in the nearby Fairmount Cemetery or in the Old Pennsylvania Run Cemetery a few miles to the west (**Figure 13**).

Figure 13. Monuments for some Thixton pioneers.

Figure 14. Lewis and Mary Shane Thixton of Portland.

In 1900, this area around the Thixton Lane-Bardstown Road intersection was designated Thixton, and a post office was established that operated until 1902 (Kleber 2001:718-719). The area is still known as the Thixton community, and it appears on the Mount Washington U.S. Geological Survey map.

Other of John's children and grandchildren continued to push across the early Kentucky frontier and into the Northwest Territory. Lewis Thixton, John's grandson, was a citizen of Old Portland and may have been involved with shipbuilding at Shippingport (M. Meyer, personal communication 2009) (**Figure 14**). He removed to Howard County, Missouri shortly before 1850, and his son and grandson (all named Lewis) owned one of the largest hotels along the Mississippi River (Polk and Danser 1881). James was a Jefferson County constable and John S. was the coroner for Bullitt County in 1847 (Schaffner 1847:56, 105). John's grandsons, John and Thomas, were bankers, public school trustees and board members, city council members, and each served terms as mayor of Owensboro, Kentucky (Inter-State Publishing 1883:332-334, 363, 495-496; Upton 1910:1110). John's children, Rebecca Thixton Rose and John, Jr., left Kentucky before 1800 to help settle the wilderness of Knox County, Indiana (Wolfe 1909:331).

Mary Thixton Hall, John's youngest daughter, moved with a group of families to settle Washington County, Indiana shortly after 1805. In the early 1840s, Andrew was a lawyer in Sullivan County, Indiana, and William ran a grocery store there (Goodspeed 1884:524, 608-610, 702-703). John D. helped to settle Fortuna, Moniteau County, Missouri and became the county school commissioner in 1848 (Goodspeed 1889:8, 323, 351-352). From the first Thixtons who stepped upon the American shore in the 1600s, it seemed that no matter where the Thixtons went, they were worthy citizens who left their marks in the early history of the areas they settled.

One of the most successful pre-Prohibition distilleries in the state was owned by John's grandson, John^{3}, who had moved from Jefferson County to Owensboro, Daviess County in 1849 (Inter-State Publishing 1883:342-343, 490, 495-496). John^{3} began his business in 1879 as a wholesale liquor distributor, but incorporated a distillery in 1881. His son John^{4} took over the business in 1889 and partnered with another successful distiller, E.P. Millet, becoming Thixton, Millet & Company (**Figure 15**). Their company bought out Old Boone Distillery (Bardstown) and its brand names in 1903. In 1904, Thixton established a Louisville distillery at 637 West Main with an astonishing investment of $150,000 in capital (Kentucky Auditor of Public Accounts 1905:419; Kentucky Department of Labor, Kentucky Department of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, Kentucky Bureau of Immigration 1914:35; Kentucky Office of the Labor Inspector 1908:112). In addition, Old Saxon Distillery in Chicago, Kentucky was purchased in 1912. These distilleries produced many familiar whiskey brands, such as *Thixton V.O*., *Old Boone*, *Idlebrook*, *Old Saxon*, *De Soto*, *Finnegan's*, *Old Wagner*, and *Hurdle*, until Prohibition began in 1920 (Inter-state Publishing 1883:342-343; Milwaukee Brewing Academy 1905:77).

It is noteworthy that with less than 200 individuals with the Thixton surname in the 1920 U.S. Federal Census, there has always been at least one Thixton (in many cases multiple Thixtons) who proudly served in every war in American history.

Figure 15. Examples of Thixton, Millet & Co. brands.

3
BACKGROUND RESEARCH

To accomplish the project objectives, background research was conducted. This included local histories, archived records, and internet data such as census data, deed records, genealogical and family data, historic industries, place names, and – to the extent possible – oral histories from local informants. This background research was informative in ascertaining the potential for significant historic archaeological remains to be present in the vicinity of the proposed project. It was also an important step towards developing an expanded context that will prove to be useful for interpreting the historic significance of the project area. The following sources were researched, among others:

- Office of State Archaeology (OSA) data
- Kentucky Historic Farms documentation
- Jefferson County Archives
- Jeffersontown Historical Museum
- Louisville Free Public Library
- Filson Club
- Louisville Metro Planning Commission (LMPC)
- Louisville *Courier-Journal*
- Other local newspaper articles
- The *Louisville Encyclopedia*
- Information filed at Metro Parks offices
- Fern Creek Woman's Club
- Published books and journal articles
- Internet sources
- Historic maps
- USGS topographic maps
- Census Records
- Genealogical data
- Personal interviews
- Old photographs

Archaeological Records Check and Literature Review

The archaeological records housed at the Office of State Archaeology (OSA) were examined to identify any previous professionally performed archaeological studies within the park boundaries as well as the presence of recorded archaeological sites within the park. The purpose of this was to identify those areas that may yet require survey in relation to any planned future development. Archaeological reports detailing nearby previous studies in the park vicinity were researched for information on landuse, soil, and environmental data that would facilitate an informed assessment of the potential for archaeological sites to be discovered within the park itself and to determine, to the degree possible, specific areas that are likely to be archaeologically sensitive.

The results of the background research conducted at the Kentucky OSA are presented in this

section. The background research consisted of a records check and a review of gray literature documenting previous cultural resources management investigations in the project vicinity.

The results of a records search request were received from the Kentucky OSA on October 24, 2008. A literature review was then performed to determine the presence, density, and environmental settings of recorded archaeological sites in and nearby the current project APE as well as archaeological surveys that have been conducted within a 2-kilometer (km) radius.

No cultural resources survey has been conducted within the project area. However, six cultural resources surveys were conducted within a 2-km radius of the project area (**Figure 16**; **Table 12**). Five of these were conducted in fulfillment of Section 106 requirements; one was a study of the Floyds Fork valley using Kentucky Heritage Council grants. As a consequence of these surveys, ten archaeological sites were located within the 2-km radius of the APE (**Table 13**). None of these is location within the project APE.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

In anticipation of the construction of the Jefferson Freeway (I-265), Granger and DiBlasi (1975) completed a Preliminary and Intensive Reconnaissance of Segments 1 through 6, 9, and 10 for the Kentucky Department of Transportation. A total of 29 miles were surveyed. During this survey, 38 sites and one locality were encountered. Six of these sites were identified as Archaic sites; one Historic cemetery was also encountered. Of the 38 sites that were identified, six were recommended for further testing. In addition, 22 others were recommended for monitoring. Ten of the sites required no additional work. Two of the sites, the Stout Site (15JF171) and the Billtown Road Site (15JF175) are located within the 2-km boundary from the present project area. No cultural affiliation could be ascertained with regard to 15JF171; collections made by local collectors at the Billtown Road Site suggest a Late Archaic affiliation for it.

In 1978, Commonwealth Associates, Inc. completed a cultural resources study of the proposed relocation of US 31E for the Kentucky Department of Transportation (Fitting 1978). Field methods included archival research as well as pedestrian survey. During this survey, 18 prehistoric sites were located, 10 of which would be affected by the project. Of these 10, seven were recommended for further investigation if pertinent alignments were chosen.

In 1979, the Kentucky Department of Transportation, Division of Environmental Analysis completed additional testing at 15BU86, the one site identified previously by Commonwealth Associates, Inc. as lying within the preferred alignment of the US 31E relocation (Horvath 1979). During the subsequent testing, over 2000 artifacts were recovered and integrity was found to be intact. The site was recommended for further testing should it be jeopardized to ascertain its NRHP eligibility.

Granger (1982) surveyed the Floyd's Fork drainage using a methodology based on hexagonal survey areas. Using these arbitrary but standardized delineations, a more accurate assessment of their predictive model could be made. Although no formal report was finalized, project documentation, maps, and results are currently being housed at Corn Island Archaeology LLC. It appears there were 205 hexagonals delineated; over the course of the investigation during 1982, 43 hexagonals were surveyed. It is unclear at the present time whether the project aimed to survey all of the areas, or whether a 20% sample was the goal. A 20% sample would have been 41 areas. As a result of the 43 areas that were surveyed, 173 sites were located.

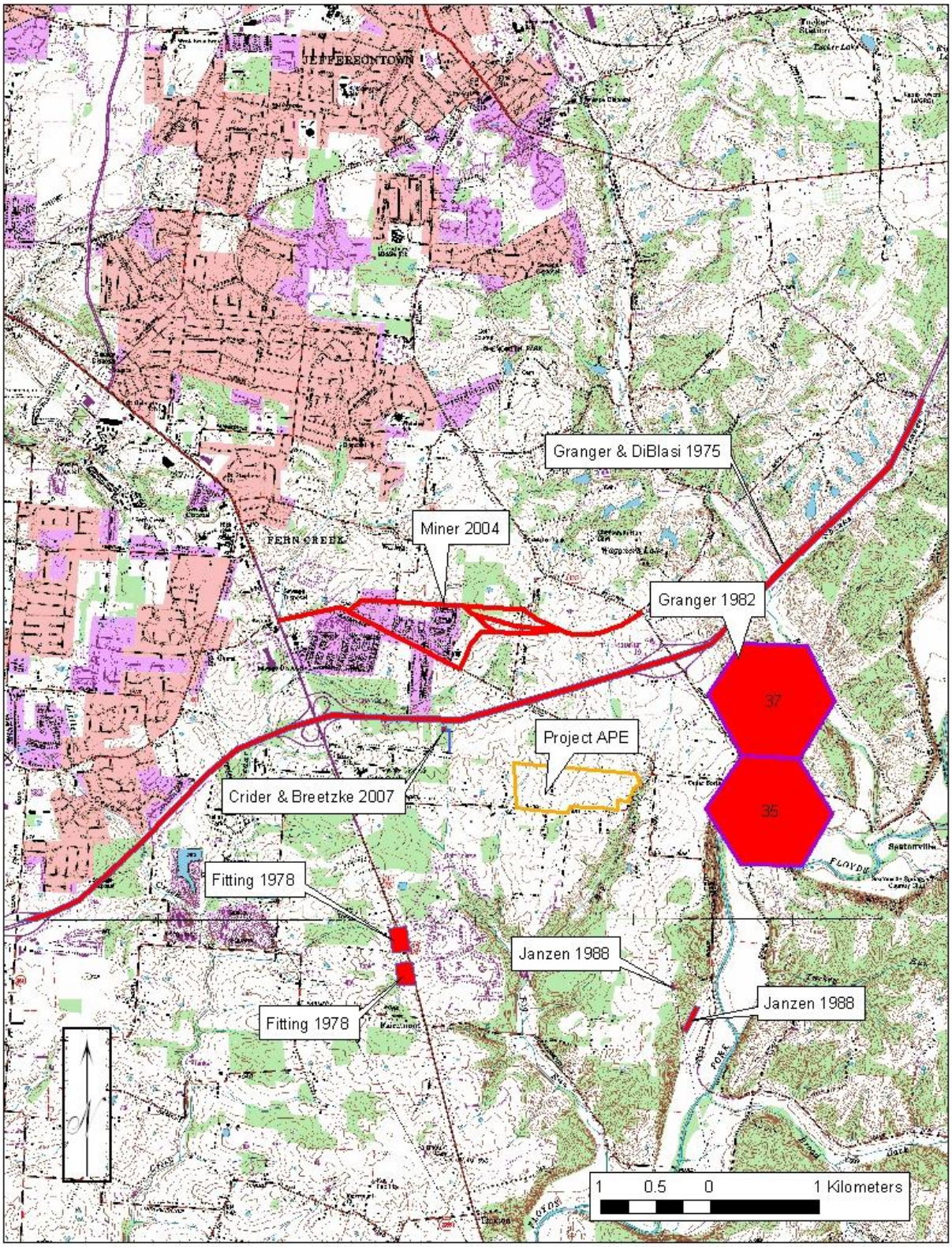


Figure 16. Archaeological surveys within 2-km of the current project APE.

Table 12. Surveys within 2-km buffer of Twin Meadows Park.

Survey	Survey ID SHPO ID	Site(s) reported	Summary	NRHP Recommendation
1975 Granger, Joseph E and Philip J. DiBlasi An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Jefferson Freeway, Section 1-6, 9 and 10, Jefferson County, Kentucky	575626 056-022	38 sites 1 locality	includes 5 Archaic sites, one Historic cemetery, and 35 indeterminate	not assessed; six sites recommended for additional testing
1978 Fitting, James E. An Archaeological Reconnaissance of the U. S. Highway 31E Relocation Project in Bullitt, Nelson, Spencer, and Jefferson Counties, Kentucky. With an Addendum by Gary A. Horvath	576849 015-017	18 sites	Early Archaic through Late Prehistoric	not assessed; seven sites recommended for additional testing
1982 Granger, Joseph E. Analysis of Cultural Resources in the Floyds Fork Valley	none	173 sites, 7 within 2-km (15JF433 to 15JF439)	Middle Woodland, Late Archaic, Historic, and indeterminate prehistoric	not assessed
1988 Janzen, Donald E. An Archaeological Survey of Five Borrow Sites for the Floyds Fork Bridge Project, Jefferson County, Kentucky	577895 056-093	no sites	no sites	no sites
2004 Miner, Lorene M. An Archaeological Overview of the Proposed Urton Lane Extension in Jefferson County, Kentucky		no new sites	review of archaeological sites and surveys within their project APE	no sites
2007 Crider, Andrea D. and David Breetzke. Abbreviated Phase I Archaeology Report for the Pages Lane Cellular Tower, Jefferson County, Kentucky		no new sites	no sites	no sites

Seven of these sites were located within the 2-km radius of Twin Meadows. Sites **15JF433**, **15JF434**, **15JF436**, and **15JF438** consisted of light lithic scatters. Material collected included 2, 3, 11, and 3 items, respectively. All was debitage except for a biface from 15JF436. Site **15JF435** did not contain much cultural material, but some significant tools; the assemblage collected in 1982 included a uniface, a Middle Woodland projectile point (**Figure 17**), and four debitage. The assemblage of site **15JF437** included 13 debitage, a uniface, spokeshave, and Late Archaic projectile point (**Figure 17**). Site **15JF439** was identified as a dressed limestone wall located along both sides of Chenoweth Run. The location was thought to have been an old mill site. It could be conjectured that the work was done by stonemason Isaac Mills, known to have done work in the Seatonville area (Williams 1882).

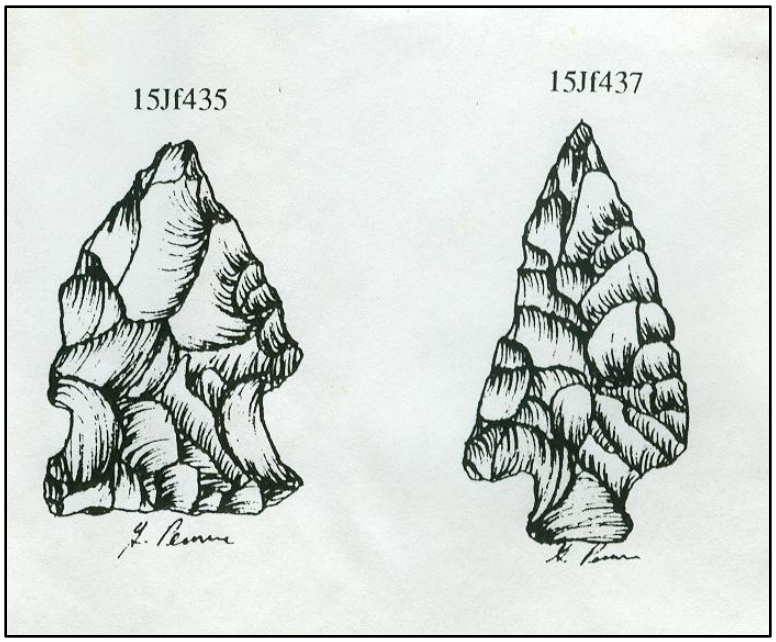


Figure 17. Projectile points recovered from 15JF435 and 15JF437 (Granger 1982, illustrations by Greg Penner).

In 1988, Janzen Inc. completed a Phase I survey for Matsuda Bridge Company prior to the use of five borrow locations to be used during the construction of the Floyds Fork bridge (Janzen 1988). Field methods included pedestrian survey as well as shovel testing. No cultural resources were encountered, and the project proceeded.

In 2004, AMEC Earth & Environmental, Inc. completed a review of cultural resources within a project APE associated with the extension of Urton Lane (Miner 2004). Alignments were located between Seatonville Road, Lovers Lane, and Billtown Road. The project APE included 19.39 ac (7.85 ha) in an area approximately 10,560 x 80 ft. Background research and an architectural survey documented one previous archaeological survey, nine archaeological sites, and one potentially-eligible historic structure within a 2-km radius around the project APE.

Environment & Archaeology completed an archaeological survey of 1.39 ac (0.56 ha) property in anticipation of construction of the Pages Lane cellular tower (Crider and Breetzke 2007). Neither archaeological materials nor historic properties were encountered, and the project proceeded.

Table 13. Summary of Archaeological Sites within 2-km of Twin Meadows Park.

Site	Source(s)	Summary	NRHP Recommendation
15JF38 Oxmoor Village Site 2	Granger, McGraw, and Janzen (1973)	Archaic lithic assemblage	not eligible destroyed by mall development
15JF171 Stout Site	Granger and DiBlasi 1975	Unidentified prehistoric; open habitation w/out mounds	not assessed
15JF175 Billtown Road Site	Granger and DiBlasi 1975	Late Archaic and indeterminate prehistoric; collected by area residents; open habitation w/out mounds	not assessed
15JF433 Floyds Fork #23	Granger 1982	Indeterminate prehistoric consisting of 2 flakes; open habitation w/out mounds.	not assessed
15JF434 Floyds Fork #24	Granger 1982	Indeterminate prehistoric consisting of 3 flakes; open habitation w/out mounds	not assessed
15JF435 Floyds Fork #25	Granger 1982	Middle Woodland; open habitation w/out mounds.	not assessed
15JF436 Floyds Fork #26	Granger 1982	Indeterminate prehistoric; open habitation w/out mounds.	not assessed
15JF437 Stout 1 & 3 Floyds Fork #27	Granger 1982	Late Archaic; open habitation w/out mounds	not assessed
15JF438 Stout 4 Floyds Fork #28	Granger 1982	Indeterminate prehistoric consisting of 3 flakes	not assessed
15JF439 Stout Historic 1 Floyds Fork #29	Granger 1982	dressed limestone foundation; Historic farm/residence	not assessed

Historic Structures Records Check and Literature Review

The historic structures files at Louisville Metro Planning Commission (LMPC) were reviewed to obtain information on standing structures or demolished structures located on the property. The research will also be directed at determining the presence and ages of historic buildings that may contain associated archaeological deposits, their uses (residence/commercial) over time,

and other relevant ethnic, social, and economic aspects of the occupants. The structures sought will include residences, bridges, stone fences, etc.

Maps and files at the LMPC offices were searched in December of 2008. No historic structures had previously been studied in the project area. A number of historic structures are located along Bardtown Road, particularly in Fern Creek. The structures nearest the project area include the Fowler Log House, Tyler House (Tyler/Wingfield House), and the Levin Bates House. All are located in Ashville.

The **Fowler Log House** is located at 7602 Bardstown Road on the west side of Bardstown Road across from Bates School. The main portion of the house is a two-story, double pen structure with an exterior end chimney of stone. Construction used V-notch techniques. This portion appears to date to the early 19th century. Behind this portion is a single pen, single story log cabin that has been identified as the original 1789 portion. Ownership of the property included the following owners and purchase dates: William G. Johnson (1877), Charles B. Ganote (1858), William and Elizabeth Cralle (1828, selling in 1838 then repurchasing in 1847), Warner Briscoe, Tarlton Goolsby (1821), William Taylor, Henry Smith (1804, including 500 acres), and William Fleming (1798). Additional outbuildings include a fruit cellar and smokehouse.

The **Tyler House** (Auswell Tyler, Tyler/Wingfield House, JF147) stands north of the project area on Wingfield Drive. The residence is a two-story structure with an asymmetrical three-bay front. LMPC files note it is atypical for homes of this type to be asymmetrical. An ell extends to the rear of the house. The home was built for Auswell Tyler and wife Mary Welsh Tyler between 1850 and 1857. Auswell was a descendant of Jeffersontown's Moses Tyler, Sr., while Mary was a descendant of the prominent James Guthrie of Fern Creek through her mother's family. Their son, Henry Harvey, later married into the prominent Funk family of Seatonville, completing the triangle. The house transferred to Henry and Rosa Funk in 1883. The home was sold out of the Tyler family in 1905, and then to Jacob Wingfield in 1921 (LMPC files). The property was identified as a Middle-class Farm property type by the 1990 NRHP context, Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930, which was a subcontext of the Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Multiple Property Listing.

The **Levin Bates House** (JF148) also stands on Wingfield Drive, but it did not always. This house had been located at 7300 Bardstown Road but was relocated prior to the construction of I-265. The home was built in the 1830s, but the land had been owned by the Guthrie family by the 1780s. The residence displays elements of late Federal style with Greek Revival additions. It was added to the National Register in 1980 and was identified as a Middle-class Farm property type by the 1990 NRHP context, Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930, which was a subcontext of the Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky, Multiple Property Listing.

Cemeteries Records Check and Literature Review

A number of resources proved invaluable while researching cemetery data. Files and maps at Louisville Metro Planning Commission were searched, but no cemetery has been recorded within the project area. For information on area families and their interment sites, Johnston's 1994 summary of the Chenoweth Run Cemetery was invaluable. So too was the 1976 volume by the Fern Creek Woman's Club. Information from Warren K. Frederick also provided valuable information on area families and their relationships to one another.

Historic Map Review

A series of historic maps were reviewed in relation to this project (**Table 14**). The purpose of this was to identify any former structures, roads, or other landuse of the park area over time.

Table 14. Historic Maps Reviewed

Date	Name	Publisher	Notes on APE
1858	Map of Jefferson County Kentucky	G. T. Bergmann, Surveyor, Louisville, KY	S. Brentlinger's 125 ac property outlined; residence with driveway extending north to Seatonville Road. Brentlinger Lane is not depicted.
1879	Atlas of Jefferson and Oldham Counties, Kentucky	D. G. Beers and J. Lanagan, Philadelphia, PA	Sam Brentlinger's residence is still visible, but appears to be east of Mahoney residence. Driveway and Brentlinger Lane are not depicted.
1879	Atlas Map depicting roadways	D. G. Beers and J. Lanagan, Philadelphia, PA	Sam Brentlinger's residence is visible on the tributary of Big Run. Driveway and Brentlinger Lane are not depicted.
1907	USGS 7.5' Topographic quadrangle	USGS	A residence is visible at the location of the Mahoney residence; Brentlinger Lane extends as it does today.
1913	New Map of Louisville and Jefferson County	Louisville Title Company	No structures are shown. The property is owned by Benjamin Brentlinger at this time. Roadways are the same as today.
1951	Louisville 15' USGS Topographic quadrangle	USGS	The Mahoney residence and one barn are depicted; the driveway extends south to Brentlinger Lane.
1966	USDA Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Kentucky	USDA	The residence is visible as are spring-fed headwaters to a tributary of Big Run.

1858 Bergmann Map

According to the 1858 Bergmann map of Jefferson County, this property was a part of S. Brentlinger's parcel (**Figure 18**). Land holdings included approximately 300 acres on tributaries of Floyds Fork, including acreage in 1879 where the park is located. A structure is depicted in the center of the Brentlinger property with access north to Seatonville Road. This structure appears to be too far east to be the cabin within the Mahoney residence. Brentlinger Lane does not exist yet. A road extends north through the Big Run drainage then northwest out of the drainage through I.W. Craig's land to Cedar Creek post office. An extension from this road to Bardstown Road appears to reflect a portion of the modern Brentlinger Lane; the road joins Bardstown Road where Ashville and Cedar Creek Baptist Church would later be located.

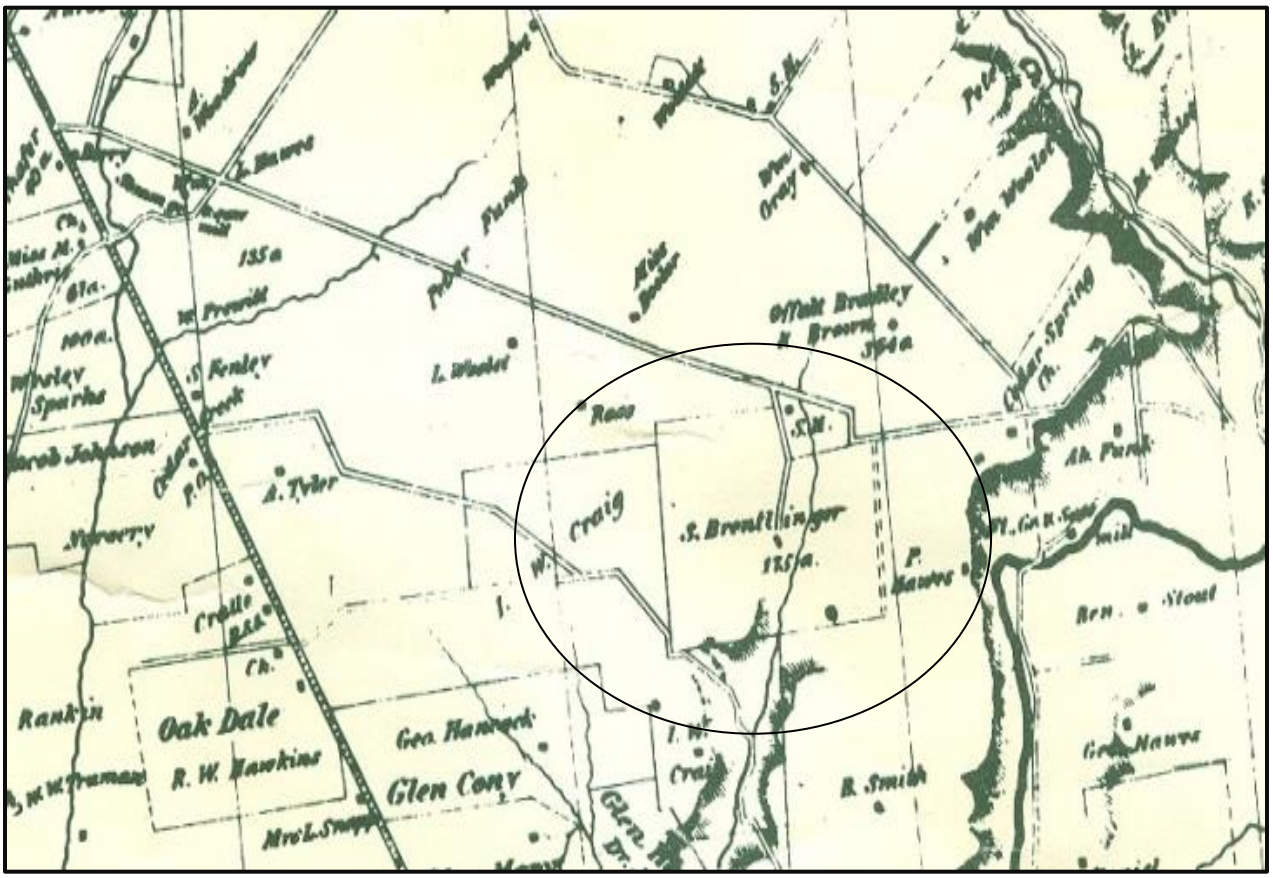


Figure 18. 1858 Bergmann map depicting S. Brentlinger's property.

1879 Beers and Lanagan Maps

Although the 1979 Beers and Lanagan maps do not show property boundaries, they do show the S. Brentlinger residence in the vicinity of Twin Meadows (**Figure 19**). No other structures appear on this map. According to data at www.familysearch.org, Samuel Brentlinger died in 1879. According to deed research, however, it was not until January 1882 that the Samuel Brentlinger estate was divided amongst his heirs. His widow, Margaret, obtained her 50-ac dower and divided the rest of the estate among the children of her family and the families of his previous wives. As a dower is often 1/3 the land holdings, the property is assumed to have been 150 acres at this time. Son Benjamin Brentlinger is one of those who obtain land at this time.

Also noted on the 1879 atlas are Cedar Creek Church and George Ash's blacksmith shop in Ashville, the A. Tyler estate, the Fairmount village and post office, Fern Creek, and homes of the Funk family in Seatonville.

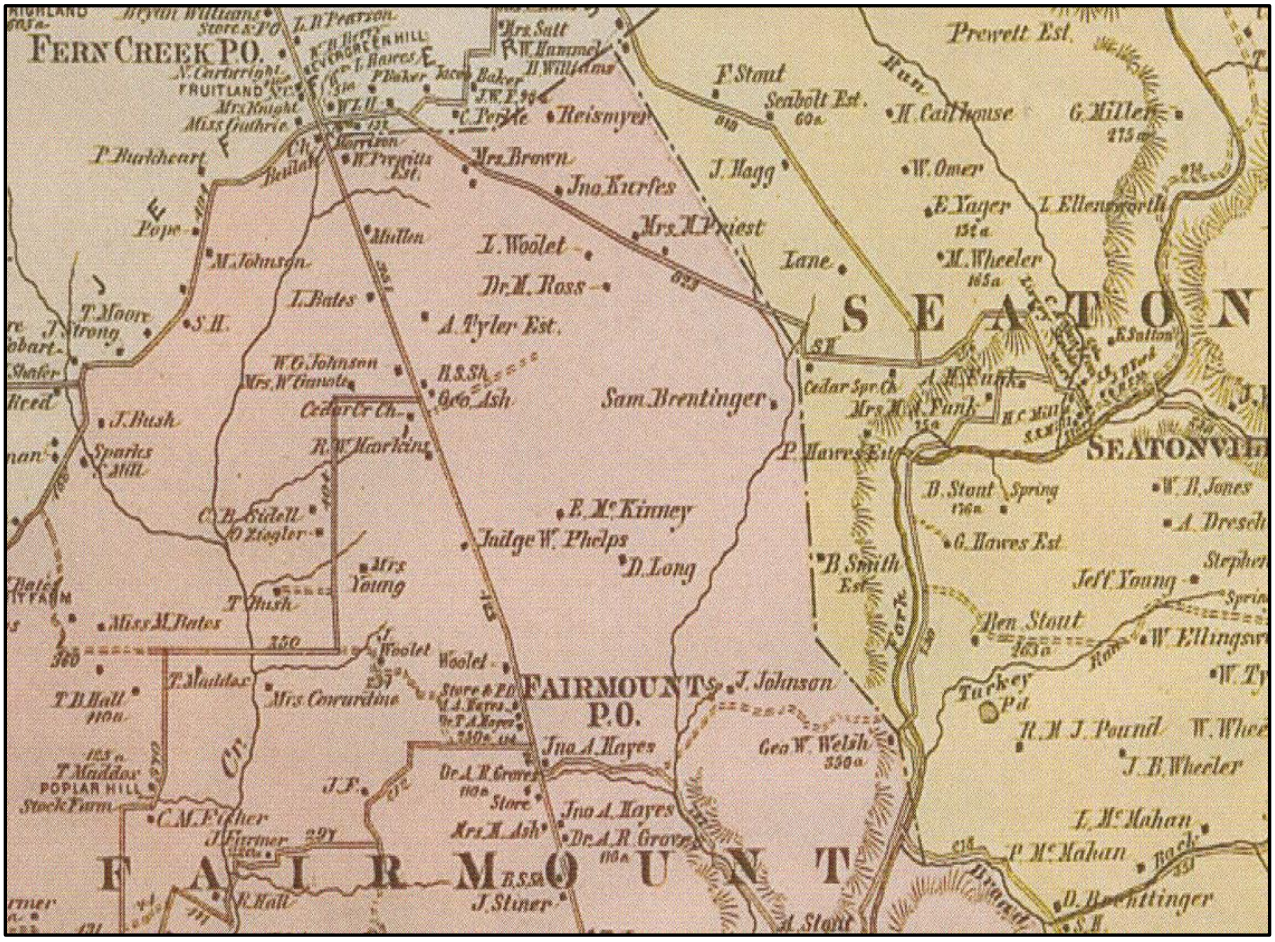


Figure 19. Fairmount and Seatonville page from the 1879 Bergmann atlas.

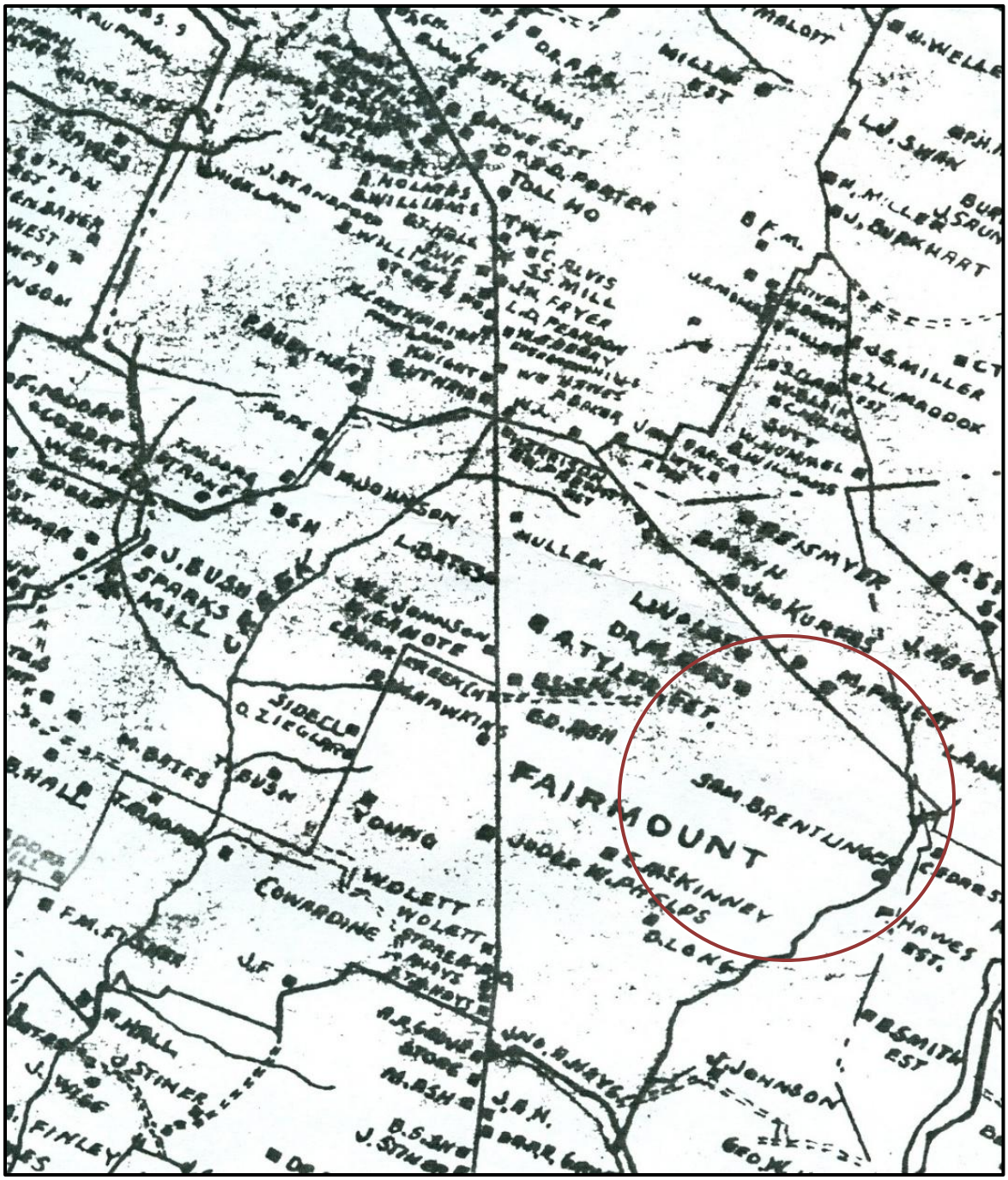


Figure 20. 1879 Beers and Lanagan Map with Mahoney property noted.

Figure 20 is another 1879 Beers and Lanagan map depicting roadways. The residence of Sam Brentlinger is marked, appearing adjacent to the easternmost tributary of Big Run. Brentlinger Lane is not marked, nor is it shown as a trail. The toll house at Fern Creek is visible north on Bardstown Road.

1907 Map

This map is the first documentation for a structure where the Mahoney residence now stands (**Figure 21**). From the deed investigation, it appears the property and house belonged to Benjamin and Mary Jane Yates Brentlinger. Benjamin and Mary Jane had married February 13, 1868. Children included Dr. Thomas Brentlinger, Everett, Dexter, and G.W. The only gravesite known for this family is that of G.W., an infant son born May 13, 1874 and died May 30, 1874 who is buried in the Chenoweth Run Baptist Cemetery (Johnston 1994).

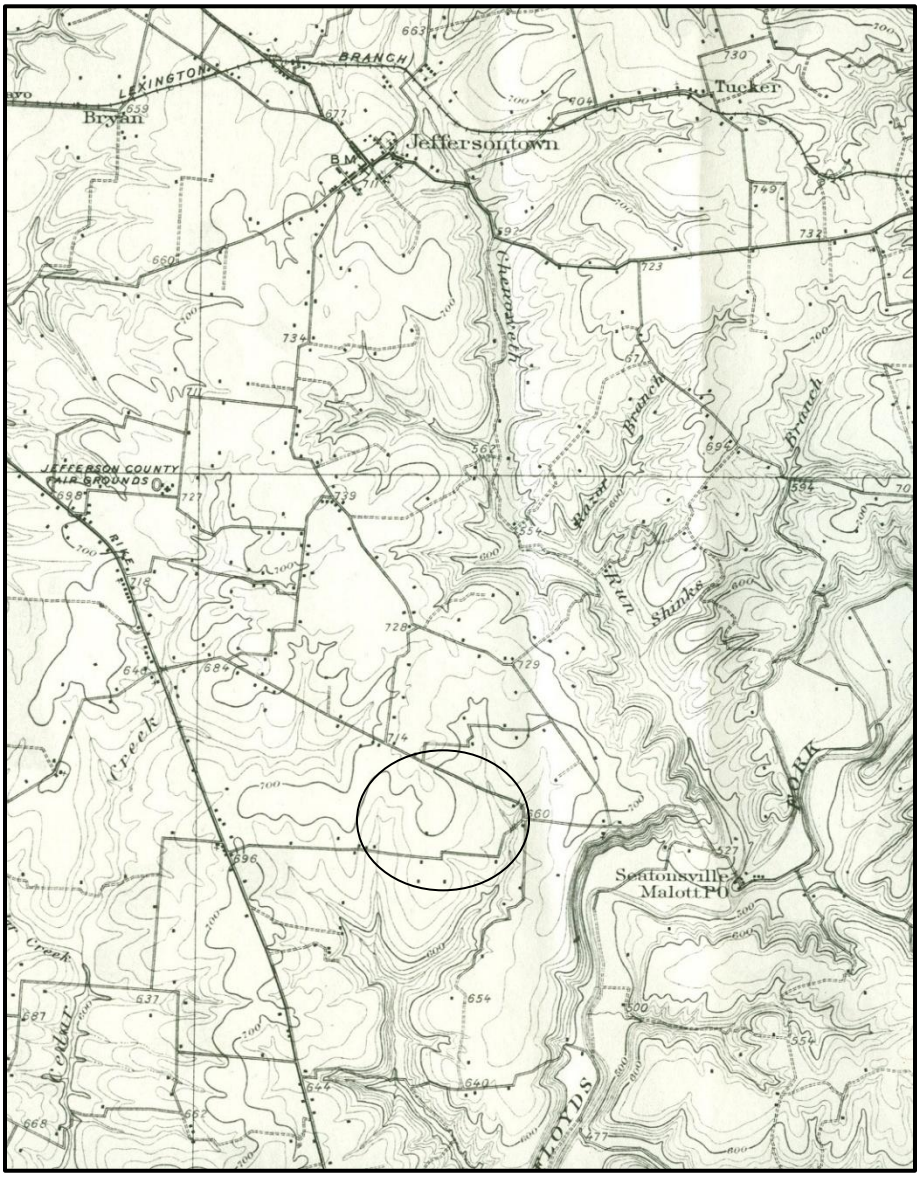


Figure 21. 1907 map with location of Mahoney property noted.

1913 Atlas

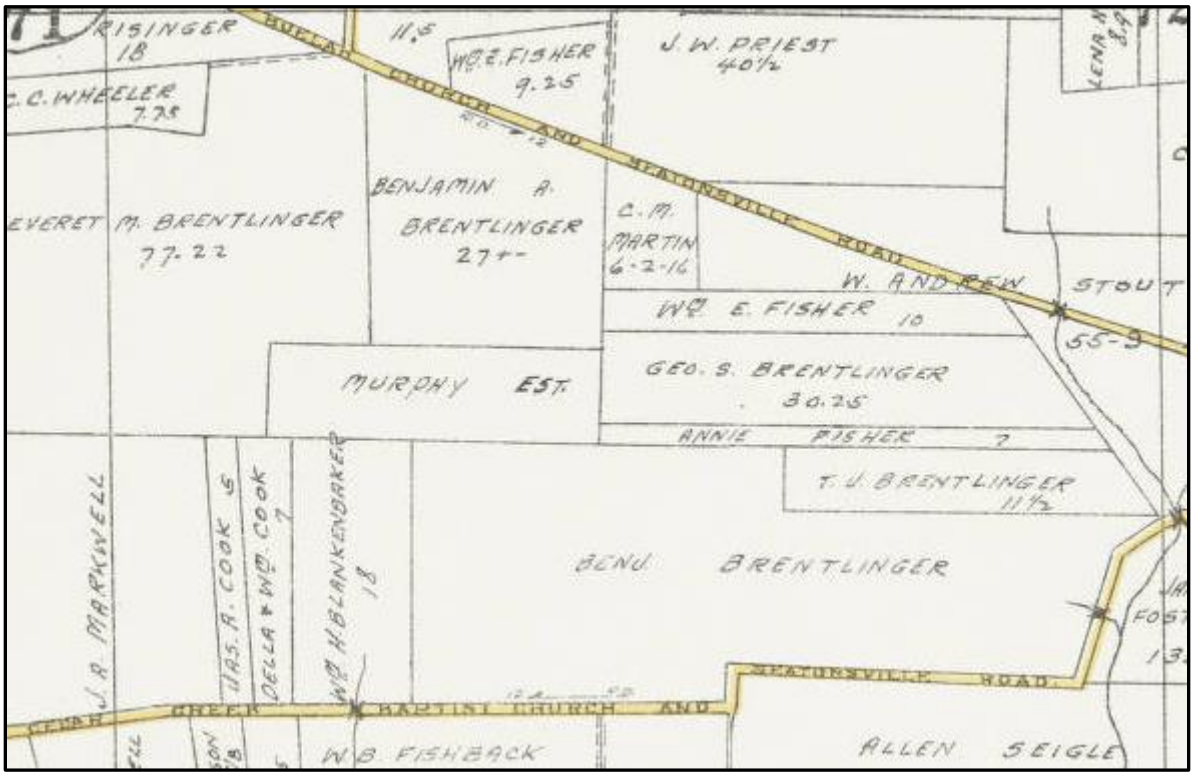


Figure 22. 1913 Atlas with the property owned by Benjamin Brentlinger. Courtesy of the University of Louisville, Special Collections, www.digital.library.louisville.edu.

Although no homes are shown on the 1913 atlas, the property was owned by Benjamin Brentlinger, descendant of Samuel Brentlinger (**Figure 22**). Additional parcels to the north are also Samuel Brentlinger descendants. Deed research and other sources revealed that Benjamin Brentlinger retired that year, moved to Buechel, and sold the farm to son Charles Brentlinger (Johnston 1994).

1951 USGS Map

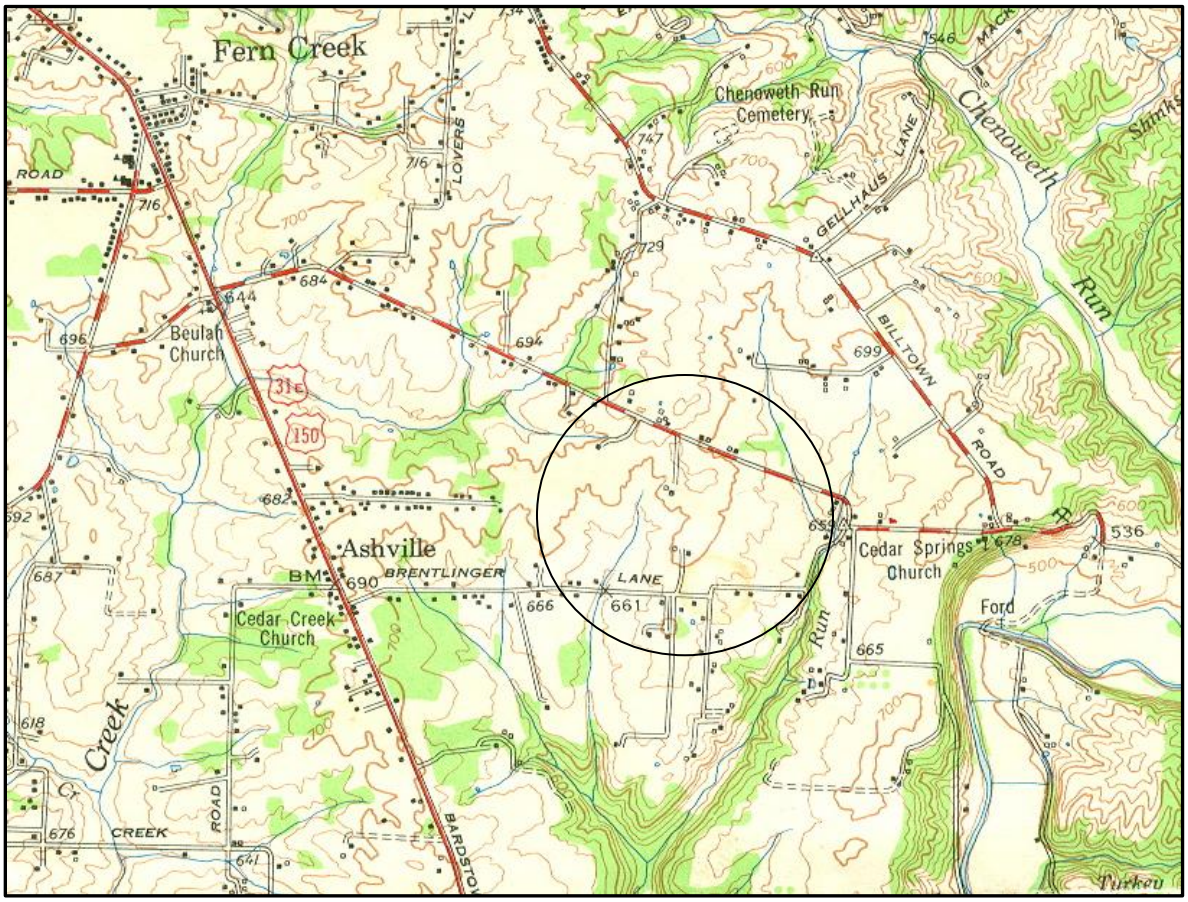


Figure 23. 1951 USGS 15' *Louisville* quadrangle with the Mahoney property noted.

Deed Research and Genealogical Review

Nell Hatchell, her sister Mae L. Mahoney, and Mae's husband Edwin J. Mahoney bought the Twin Meadows property June 12, 1945. Mrs. Hatchell is listed as a widow at this time, as her husband, Charles Leroy Hatchell, had been killed a few years earlier during World War II. After a few years living in the main residence with the Mahoneys, Nell and her daughter, Donna, moved to 3 ac in the southeast corner of the farm and built a house. Mae and Edwin continued to live in the main residence until Edwin's death in 1969. Mae, born in 1907, died in 2006. Executrix of Mae's will and power of attorney belonged to niece Donna J. Hatchell Deutsch. The deed history of the property was investigated back to the mid-1800s. **Table 15** summarizes some of the deed changes from the Mahoney family back to the Brentlinger family. Many of these residents through the 1930s are thought to be tenants.

Table 15. Chain of Ownership of the Mahoney Property.

Grantee	Grantor	Date	Deed Book x page
Edwin J. and Mae L. Mahoney, and Nell Hatchell (widow)	C. E. and Florence Schoeffel Koellner	June 12, 1945	2026 x 112
Koellner	Charles G. Cross and Cecil M. Cross	October 6, 1939	1723 x 227
Cross	Tullie and Emma B. Brown	November 5, 1934	1560 x 395
Brown	E. W. and Nannie May Sweeney	February 28, 1934	1540 x 194
Sweeney	John Kunzman (widower)	February 8 1934	1535 x 397
John and Sophie Kunzman	John and Sophie Kunzman, with George Kunzman as party of the second part	February 10, 1923	1034 x 252
John Kunzman	B. and Mary Jane (wife) Brentlinger and Dora Brentlinger, heirs of Charles L. Brentlinger	October 10, 1922	1024 x 277
Charles Brentlinger	Benjamin and Mary Jane Brentlinger	December 1913	838 x 52
Benjamin Brentlinger	Margaret Brentlinger, widow of Samuel Brentlinger, dividing the estate amongst their children and families of previous marriages; Benjamin buys some of these in addition to his own	January 3, 1882	252 x 569
Samuel Brentlinger—owner by 1858			

Brentlinger (var. Brintlinger, Brendlinger, BrÃndlinger) Family.

The Brentlinger family has a long history in Jefferson County and ties to many other area families. At last three Brentlinger families owned the Twin Meadows property: Samuel, his son Benjamin, and his grandson Charles.

The first Brentlingers in the area were **Conrad and Mary Brentlinger**. These appear to be the Americanized names of German immigrants, Conrad Ernst Brendlinger and Anna Maria Hernbergerin Brendlinger (The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints at www.familysearch.org). Records in this database record Conrad's birth in Ditzingen, Neckarkreis, Wuerttemburg on June 13, 1731. His record states he died on August 14, 1809 in Jeffersontown, Kentucky. His parents are recorded as Josef BrÃndlinger (or Joseph Brendlinger) and Christina Catherine Gall, who was from Hagerstown, Washington County, Maryland; their marriage dates to October 12, 1729. Anna Maria's birth was in 1734 in Ditzingen, Neckarkreis, Wuerttemberg. Their marriage is recorded variously as 1751 in Berks County, Pennsylvania; about 1753 in Ditzinger, Germany; or in 1756 in New Hanover, Douglas Township, Pennsylvania. Her death was recorded as May 13, 1816 in Jeffersontown, Kentucky. Additional information on Conrad that has been supplied to the LDS database document his emigration to American in 1751 aboard the *Duke of Wurttemberg*. Taxes were paid in 1767 in Berks County, Pennsylvania. By 1776, Conrad had moved to Washington County, Maryland. Here, it seems he bought property in Jerusalem, also known as Funkstown. It seems too much of a coincidence that the Brentlingers were from Funkstown and became so intertwined with the Funk family of Seatonville later in Kentucky. Records for the Funk family of Kentucky, however, extend back to York County, Pennsylvania rather than Maryland. Records show a John Funk from York, for example, who later married Margaret Yenawine in Jefferson County.

According to the history published by the Fern Creek Woman's Club (1976:72), Conrad had built a frontier fort in Seatonville. Other sources have noted this fort may have been built by a "Sam Brentlinger", but this appears to be incorrect; Samuel Brentlinger was not born until 1804 (Granger 1982). The site of this fort has been identified as Sentinel Station and designated JF169. It was located in Seatonville off of Broad Run Road; a two-story stone chimney still stood at the location at the time of Granger's 1982 survey. During the early nineteenth century, early frontier structures had aged and required additions or maintenance. The Mundell/Funk Mill, for example, was rebuilt in 1832.

Conrad and Mary's son, **Andrew (or Andeas) Brentlinger**, was born in either 1768 or 1766. Church of Jesus Christ of LDS have recorded it as February 11, 1766 in Douglas Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania; however, another record cites Andrew as having been born in 1768 in Jefferson County, Kentucky. It is known that he was in Jefferson County prior to 1799, presumably with his parents if Conrad was the individual that built the fort. The 1800 "Second Census" of Kentucky documents an Andrew Brintlinger within Jefferson County, but neither Conrad nor Mary Brentlinger could be found. This is understandable as neither may have been a head-of-household at that time. Marriage information recorded at www.familysearch.org also document Andrew being in Jefferson County prior to 1800; Andrew married Susannah Funk around 1792. Susannah was a member of the prominent Funk family of Seatonville and Jeffersontown. She may have been the Susannah Funk who was born in Boonsboro, Washington County, Maryland on October 6, 1772 and died in Jefferson County on May 2, 1831. Susannah and Andrew are known to have lived in the home known as Nunnlea on Hurstbourne Lane, built for them by her father, Peter Funk (Jobson 1977). Children of Andrew and Susannah included Andrew (1791-1824), Jacob (1793-1874), Elizabeth (1795-1875), Samuel (1804-1879), George (1807-1877), and Jonathan (b. 1812). Samuel stayed in the area,

but George, Jonathan, and Jacob have been documented moving to Indiana. Jacob moved to Clark County, Jonathan moved to Dubois County, and George moved to Knox County. Andrew's death has been listed as 1827, 1828, and 1829 (www.familysearch.org 2009). One record is for October 15, 1829 in Jefferson County, Kentucky.

Samuel E. Brentlinger was a son of Andrew and Susanna Funk. As recorded in Johnston (1994), Samuel Brentlinger was born March 4, 1804 and died May 14, 1879. The first wife of Samuel Brentlinger was Fanna/Fanny Omer (1813-1843), daughter of prominent Jeffersontown citizen Daniel Omer and Martha Stafford, on December 1, 1832. His second marriage was to Caroline Omer (1822-?), daughter of Jacob and Priscilla Curry Omer, on April 7, 1844. Priscilla's family included ties to the Woolet and Seabolt families of the Jeffersontown area. His third wife, who outlived him, was Margaret Hause (1831-1904); their marriage took place December 13, 1864. It is unclear when Samuel Brentlinger acquired the property that would become Twin Meadows Park; the earliest record is the 1858 Bergmann map (**Figure 18**). Gravesites for Samuel, Fanna, Caroline, and Margaret are all in the Chenoweth Run Baptist Cemetery (Johnston 1994).

Eventually, these three marriages led to 16 more Brentlinger descendants. Judging by the dispensation of land after Samuel's death, children appear to include David L., Rosa Annie/Anna/Ann (Fisher), Ida, Carolina, Ada, George, Christopher, Martha (Hawes), Ellia (Shake), Sallie (Miller), Lizzy (Shake), and Benjamin (DB 252 x 569). Children of his second wife, Caroline Omer Brentlinger, included William (born in 1845); Elizabeth (born in 1847), possibly the Lizzy mentioned in the deed; John (born in 1849); and Rose Ann (1855-1921) (www.family search.org). Grandchildren include many more Brentlingers as well as ties to many other families in the area, including the Ellingsworth, Markwell, and Seigle families (Johnston 1994).

Civil War information in the NPS Civil War Sailors and Soldiers database document a Samuel Brentlinger serving in Union forces (NPS 2009). It would be surprising that it is this Samuel Brentlinger serving at approximately 60 years of age, but it is possible. Alternatively, it may have been one of his nephews. Additional documentation may shed light on which Samuel Brentlinger this was. The data document this Samuel Brentlinger serving with the 1rst Battalion, Louisville Provost Guard, Kentucky Volunteers then the 34th regiment, Kentucky Infantry. The 1st Battalion was a unit of military police; roles of provost guard units included prisoner guards, defense against raiding parties or guerilla bands, and keeping order between citizens and military. The latter became increasingly important in Louisville; the Union forces stationed there were not known to be orderly (Bush 2008a). In October of 1862--in response to Confederate General Bragg's invasion of Kentucky--the 1st Battalion was subsumed in the 34th Regiment, Kentucky Infantry. The 34th Regiment served in Munfordville in 1862, Bowling Green in 1863, Knoxville, Morristown, Tazewell, and Cumberland Gap through 1864, and in Knoxville when mustered out in 1865 (NPS 2009).

Benjamin Brentlinger, son of Samuel and Fannie Omer Brentlinger, was born October 1840. At the time of the Civil War, Benjamin would have been old enough to enlist, but no record for this has yet been found. Benjamin married Mary Jane Yates February 13, 1868; Mary Jane Yates was the daughter of William Yates and Elizabeth Shake (www.familysearch.org). Benjamin and Mary Jane's children included Dexter, Everett, Thomas, Charles Lee, and G. W. (Johnston 1994:4). G. W. was born May 13, 1874 and died 17 days later. Johnston (1994) writes that Benjamin moved to Buechel, and sold the farm to Charles Brentlinger in 1913. Charles died in 1921 and Benjamin and Mary Jane Brentlinger transferred the property again—

this time to Kunzman (DB 1020 x 277). Benjamin died in Jefferson County December 17, 1924 (www.familysearch.org).

Charles Lee Brentlinger, the son of Benjamin and Mary Jane Yates Brentlinger, was born in April 1869. Charles received the property that would become Twin Meadows Park December 1913 (DB 838 x 52), which is the time Benjamin and wife Mary Jane retired from farming and moved to Buechel (Johnston 1994). According to LDS records, Charles married Dora Sophia Kunzman November 11, 1914 (www.familysearch.org). This source also records a possible marriage to an Ida Harris on March 20, 1901 in Jefferson County, Kentucky; it is unclear if this is the same Charles Brentlinger. The 1920 census lists Dora as 36 years old and Charles as a 50-year old farmer in the Fairmount precinct. This census makes a distinction between a truck farm, home farm, and general farm. Many of his neighbors are truck farmers, but Charles is listed as an employer on a general farm. Charles died October 16, 1921. A deed dated October 10, 1922 transferred ownership from the heirs of Charles to John Kunzman, which included Benjamin and Mary Jane Brentlinger and Dora Brentlinger.

Kunzman Family

John Kunzman appears to be the father of Charles' wife Dora. Deed records record a Sophie as John Kunzman's wife in 1923. A 1910 census index records John and Sophie as married and living in Jefferson County. Their children include: Dora (22), John W. (19), George (17), and Alma (7). In addition, three other people lived with them then. These include John's brother, David (39), nephew Will Ehle (39), and one unrelated individual.

The 1920 census shows the residence including John and Sophie, son George (21), Alma (17), John's brother David (77), and Sophie's mother, Anna Struckman (81). Dora, a daughter, is absent from this family in this census. At this time, it is assumed she married Charles and appears under his name as head of household. The 1920 census also noted that Sophie was born in Indiana. Her family appears to have been from Jeffersonville and included three sisters, Anna, Margaret, and Elizabeth; her father had been a blacksmith (www.familysearch.org). Additional information on John and Sophie was recorded in the 1930 census. At this time, John was 68 and Sophie was 66. George, 37 years of age, lives and works with them on the farm. The farm is identified as a truck farm. Both John and Sophie's parents had been born in Germany; his family appears to have been from Württemberg, and her family was from Hanover.

By 1934, John Kunzman was a widower and sold the property to the Sweeney family. Sophie's death, as recorded in the deeds was April 29, 1929.

5
ORAL HISTORY

A culture history of the Twin Meadows property would not be complete without first-person accounts from the family that lived at the property. A few moments talking with someone who experienced farm life at Twin Meadows provides invaluable information--information on the location and functions of structures on the property, on farming practices, and on family history. Their experiences are at times unique to the circumstances of their lives and at other times illustrative of broad patterns shaped by the experiences of many farm families of the twentieth century.

An interview with Donna Hatchell, niece of Mae Mahoney, was conducted January 22, 2009 at the office of Corn Island Archaeology, LLC in Jeffersontown, Kentucky. The interview lasted approximately 1½ hours. Mrs. Donna Hatchell is the daughter of Nell and Charles Leroy Hatchell; Nell was one of the three original owners of the Twin Meadows property. Donna lived on the property until she was about five years old. At this time, approximately 1949, her mother built a house on approximately 3 ac in the southeast corner of the property, and Donna moved with her there. Donna continued to visit the farm and help her Aunt Mae with the farm work.

Purchase of the Farm

The story of the property revolves around two sisters—Nell Hatchell and Mae Mahoney. The two sisters grew up with four brothers in the town of Lebanon in Marion County, Kentucky. The greatest disruption of their lives came in 1918 when their mother became a casualty of the global 1918 influenza epidemic. A few years later, their father brought the family to Louisville. At the time, Mae was eleven and Nell was five. This period of time undoubtedly helped form their bond to one another as well as their strong character.

Prior to World War II, these two sisters and their husbands—Charles Leroy Hatchell and Edwin J. Mahoney—decided to move outside of town and buy a farm together. Nell's husband Charles Leroy Hatchell, however, was killed during World War II in November of 1944. After the war, the Mahoneys and Nell decided to continue with the purchase of a farm. After more years of looking for property, they found the Twin Meadows property and bought it in 1945 (Deed Book 2026, Page 112). The farm was named Twin Meadows for the areas on either side of the driveway; the name was registered with a state agency.

Residence

When the Hatchells and Mahoneys first bought the property, it had been occupied by a number of tenants. There had been little maintenance performed; lack of respect for the property was evident to the Hatchells and Mahoneys in the number of axe marks visible in the hardwood floor. Apparently, previous occupants had been splitting firewood inside the house. Prior to moving in, the families had much work to do. A well was cleaned out. Two gas stoves were brought from their previous residence. One was installed in a kitchen on the first floor, and the other was installed in a basement kitchen. Much of the interior was cleaned up, repainted, and

papered. A bathroom was added; amenities included a footed bathtub. Later, during the late 1950s or early 1960s, the bathroom was renovated to the current pink fixtures and tile.

When the families first moved in, however, the residence still had neither plumbing nor electricity. A number of kerosene lamps were used at that time. Mrs. Hatchell remembers fires being built beneath large kettles in order to wash their clothes. These had been located at the end of the driveway between the residence and the garden. The first years at the property were spent installing utilities and establishing their farm. After Mr. Mahoney's long days working at the Ewing-Von Allmen dairy in town, his time was spent completing these tasks. Some renovation work was completed as well, with most of it in the log portion of the house.

The log portion of the house is believed to be a log cabin dating from the 1800s (**Figure 24**). When the Mahoneys and Hatchells first moved to the property, the log portion was divided into two rooms. During the renovations, the partition was removed to make one larger room. The plaster was taken off the walls, and the large timbers were exposed. Wood paneling was installed. The ceiling was raised to expose the rafters, accentuating the room's rustic look. Two *Warm Morning* stoves were used to warm the room; one was where the kitchen is now. Mr. Mahoney hired another person to build the fireplace that is currently in this room (**Figure 25**). This was the room that was used most often. Furniture included a rolltop desk and china cabinet.

Figure 24. Log portion behind main house.

Figure 25. Fireplace in log cabin, which was built in the 1950s or 1960s.

Mrs. Mahoney, in addition to completing the agricultural work on the farm, would spend time decorating the residence. Much cleaning up and painting was completed in the first few years; walls seemed to have 20 layers of wallpaper and paint. Carpeting was installed in the 1960s to keep the floors warm. Later, wallpaper stores were searched for just the right pattern and color. In the foyer, for example, wallpaper depicting a pastoral scene with green and mauve harkened back to Colonial days and was just the image for a farmhouse full of antique furniture. Green carpeting echoed the green in the wallpaper as well as the pastoral feel. The foyer opened to the left into the living room and to the right into the dining room.

Figure 26. Foyer and stairway.

In contrast to the pastoral feel of the foyer, the living room featured deep velvet reds. Antique pieces included a pump organ, three green wingback chairs, and a red-velvet settee. Red velvet curtains hung at the windows. The feel in this room was one of Victorian luxury. The fireplace in the living room is believed to be original; a large mirror once hung above it (**Figure 27**). A shelf existed on the wall to the left of the fireplace.

Figure 27. Fireplace in living room, which was original to the main portion of the house.

Upstairs, the Mahoneys' bedroom was on the left and Donna and her mother slept in the room on the right (**Figure 28**). In this room, a small door led to the attic over the log portion. Here, Donna remembers Mrs. Mahoney had a sewing room. Door hinges to this room were ornate and reflect the period in which the house had been built (**Figure 29**). It is possible these had been made by the local blacksmith in Ashville, Thomas Ash; his forge supplied hardware for other homes in the area, including Glenmary.

Figure 28. Donna and Nell Hatchell's room when they lived at Twin Meadows.

Figure 29. Ornate door hinges located in an upper story bedroom.

At the head of the stairs is a door leading out to the roof of the porch. In many places, a door such as this led to what was known as the sleeping porch where, on hot summer nights, the family would sleep. Mrs. Hatchell does not think this had occurred to their family.

During the hot summer months, the family dealt with the heat in other ways. Mrs. Hatchell related how meals were often made and eaten in the cool cellar. One of the bottle gas stoves brought with the family from town was in the cellar; one was placed upstairs. The stove in the cellar was also where Mrs. Mahoney would process produce and can them. Finished canned products would line shelves in the cellar. Mrs. Mahoney's cooking was memorable, although not always healthy. Piecrusts made of lard were especially delicious. Recent research, however, suggests diets using lard from pasture-fed animals may not be as deleterious to one's health as

previously thought (Pollan 2008). Although not proof of his findings, Mrs. Mahoney's 99-year lifespan certainly suggests a little lard in a lifestyle of continuous exercise can be tolerated.

Outbuildings and Features

Due to the number and variety of activities necessary to keep a farm running, a number of outbuildings and features are usually associated with them. As needs and operations changed over time, and as structures aged, these outbuildings also changed. Not all buildings existed at the same time, and one building could have had a variety of functions over time. With regard to Twin Meadows, outbuildings included one barn that was located on the property in 1945 when purchased by the Mahoneys and Hatchells, a later addition to that barn, a 1950s-era metal barn, a chicken coop, a hog house, and a milkhouse/smokehouse (**Figure 30**). The original barn had deteriorated and fallen on its own; it had included a corn crib and hay loft. The milkhouse/smokehouse and addition to the original barn were demolished in the past few years during the environmental site assessment (**Figure 31**). Another well may have been located near these outbuildings.

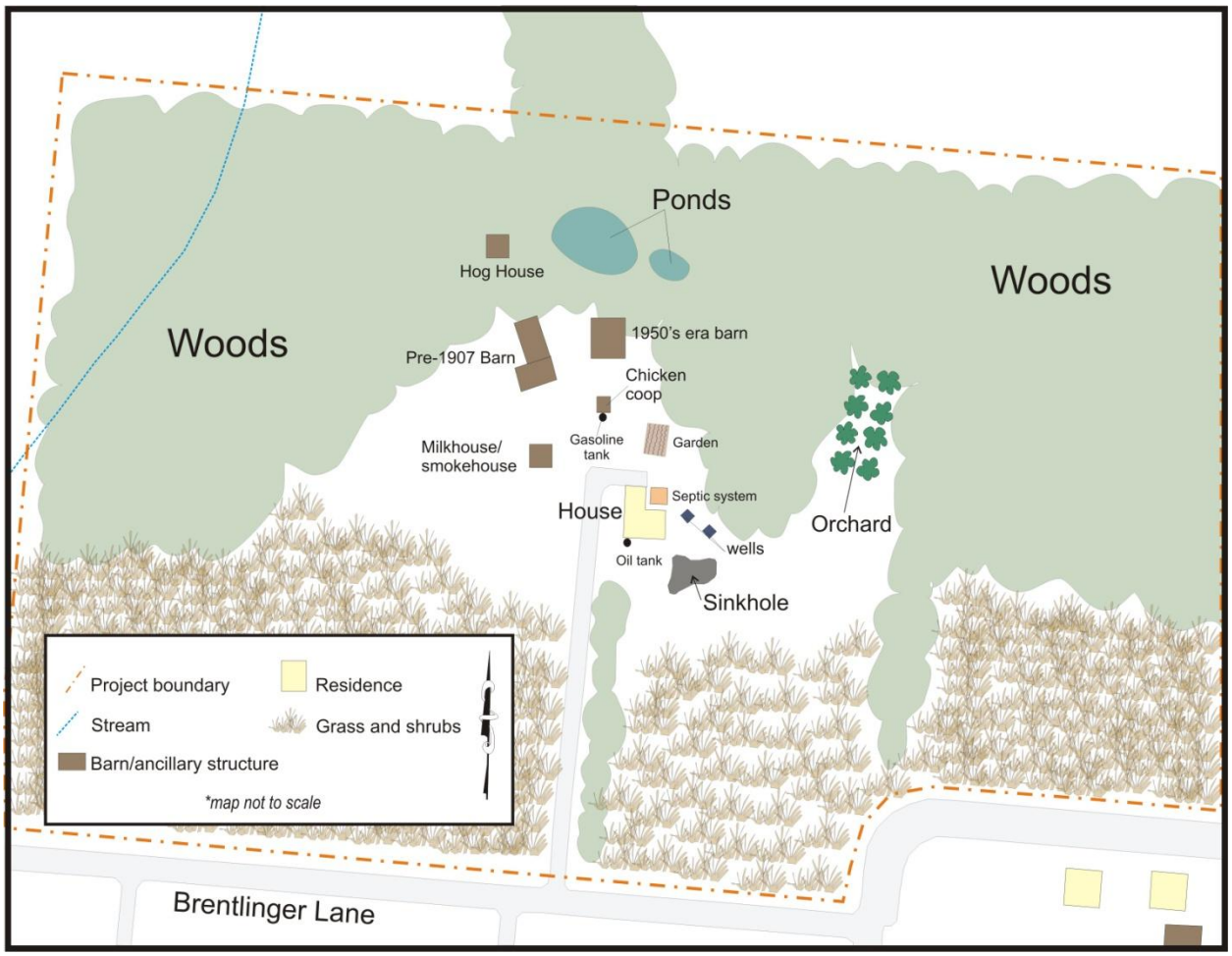


Figure 30. Outbuildings located at Twin Meadows.

Figure 31. Rubble located at probable location of the milkhouse.

Additional features included two spring-fed artificial ponds located north of the barn and two wells located east of the residence. One well had been cleaned out by Mr. Mahoney soon after the purchase of the property; this one was filled in after the sale of the property (**Figure 32**). A privy presumably existed someplace on the property, but Mrs. Hatchell was not sure where.

Figure 32. Wells near residence; well above has filled in, well below has been capped.

In addition to these cultural features, a low-lying area southwest of the residence was identified as a sinkhole by Mrs. Hatchell; this area was used over the years as a refuse area (**Figure 33**). Objects located there today include an old wheelbarrow, concrete tiles, bricks, flowerpots, and concrete banister parts, suggesting its use as a storage area for gardening equipment (**Figure 34; Figure 35**).

Figure 33. Sinkhole location in grove of trees.

Figure 34. Wheelbarrow in sinkhole location documenting gardening activities.

Figure 35. Debris in sinkhole included relocated cement tiles.

Mrs. Hatchell related what had become of some of the outbuildings. The chicken house did not exist very long. Perhaps the first season of ownership, the families had purchased 100 chicks to begin their flock. On many farms, the protection of the chicken requires constant vigilance. From hawks and owls to coyotes and bobcats, the flock is in danger. Sometimes, one must be vigilant to keep youngsters away from the chicken coop. One of Mrs. Hatchell's earliest memories is playing with the newly-arrived chicks. Where these were obtained is unclear, but even today, one can order chicks through the US mail. The Mahoneys and Hatchells received approximately 100 chicks, which were kept in a chicken coop with a sturdy latch—located up high out of the reach of children. Or so they thought. Using a bucket to stand on or a stick to reach the latch, young Donna opened the door and let them all out. One story that is retold in family folklore is that of two- or three-year-old Donna, catching a chicken, placing it carefully in her dress held out before her. As she reached right to pick up another one, the last one hopped out to the left.

Another of Mrs. Hatchell's earliest memories was more tragic. When the weather became cold, the family would keep the coop warm with a stove or fire. Unfortunately, the fire blazed out of control one night and burned the coop to the ground. Donna remembers the event so clearly, even though she was a young child at the time. She remembers climbing out of a baby bed and seeing the fire out of the bedroom window—a stunning site indeed. Along with all the chickens were Donna's mother's things. When Donna and her mother, Nell, lived at Twin Meadows, Nell Hatchell's housewares and other goods were stored in the coop. She lost all of them in the fire. These items are now presumably burned artifacts composing an archaeological deposit at this location.

Agricultural Economics

Expenditures. Expenditures included the purchase of necessary household goods, groceries, farm supplies, livestock, and luxury items. At the beginning of their time on the farm, the Hatchells and Mahoneys had to drive into town to purchase groceries and supplies. Although Fern Creek was known for its produce, they journeyed as far as Bonnycastle to acquire supplies. Later, trips went only as far as Buechel. For many farm families, excursions might have included trips to the feed store, stops to pick up this year's seeds, and purchases of additional canning equipment. Clothing, dishware, and hygiene products would be other necessary expenses, although a cousin of the Hatchells sometimes supplied them with homemade lye soap. Larger purchases such as their tractor and additional pieces of farm machinery such as the seeder, the corn picker, flat bed wagon, and hay baler were bought when savings permitted it. Until that time, much of this labor was completed by hand. Mrs. Hatchell remembers long hours in the field planting crops, picking corn by hand, or—when the hay baler didn't quite finish its job--tying all the bales by hand. For Mae Mahoney, the purchase of antiques was a priority for any additional funds they might have.

Elements of Self-Sufficiency. As is typical for many twentieth-century farm families, much of the necessary supplies were produced on the property. The dairy supplied the fresh milk that Mrs. Mahoney would churn into butter. Wooden butter molds set it into rounds with a decorative pattern. A garden and orchards supplied most if not all of their produce. The orchard, located northeast of the residence, included apple and pear trees. Additional apple trees lined the area north of the residence but south of the garden. These trees were known as spice apples, a variety common to the Hatchells' native area--Lebanon, Kentucky. These apples were smaller than regular apples and had a unique flavor. Canning and freezing were important activities for them. It not only helped their budget but also their nutritional intake during the winter. Even in winter, the family had supplies of spice apples, pears, beans, corn, tomatoes, and blackberries. The staple protein for the families was a hog that was butchered by them on the property each fall. In addition, some of the protein was supplied by hunting rabbits and squirrels on the property. Other animals noted on the property were mallard ducks on the ponds and foxes.

Although the property is half in woodlands today, at the time of their operation, most of the property was farmed. What woodlands they did have supplied more resources to their diets. Additional foods came from the native persimmon, hickory, and black walnut trees on the property. The persimmons were used to make persimmon pudding, a custard-like pie similar to a cheesecake. Black walnuts were used in cakes.

Production and Other Income. As can be seen with many farm families throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries--perhaps typical for all farm families--the economic base of

the families was diverse. At *Riverside: the Farnsley-Moremen Landing*, income during the mid- to late nineteenth century, included additions from Rachel Stith Moremen, who sold soap to passing riverboats; at least one member of the Riverside family also served as the local postmaster (Linn and Neary 1998). Likewise at the Johnson/Bates estate, Jacob Johnson became postmaster of the local Cedar Creek post office. Other families in the area, including members of the Guthrie family, operated telephone exchanges in the area.

During the twentieth-century, many farm families also relied on a variety of income sources. Although often suspected to be supplemental to the farm income, most farms relied more heavily on nonfarm income during the twentieth century than previous generations (Mishra et al. 2002). Studies have shown that those farms with additional off-farm income are those located close to urban areas, those with younger operators, and smaller farms (Mishra et al. 2002, Fernandez-Cornejo 2007).

When the families moved out to the farm, Mr. Mahoney kept his full-time job at the Sealtest dairy. Mrs. Hatchell remembers the facility having been located downtown, but eventually moving out to Strawberry Lane. The Sealtest dairy had previously been the Ewing-Von Allmen Dairy Company. According to Hedgepeth (1982), the Ewing-Von Allmen Dairy Company was formed by the consolidation of the Gray-Von Allmen Dairy Company with the D. H. Ewing & Sons Creamery in 1930. The Ewing-Von Allmen Dairy was located on W. Oak Street.

During the late 1800s, however, farmers and their crew milked their own cows and set out to distribute the milk themselves (**Figure 36**). Ten-gallon containers held the milk, from which dairymen such as John Tobbe would scoop the milk into glass bottles. During the early 1900s, a number of dairy processors began operation in Germantown and were operated by German-Americans (Ewing 2001:238). Prior to World War II, Louisville's dairy processors were supplied by as many as 1200 farms throughout the region; they made daily home deliveries. By the end of WW II, there were 38 dairy processors in Louisville, but home deliveries had been scaled back to every other day due to war efforts, then later to three-days-a-week. Dairies such as Ewing-Von Allmen picked up the milk from local farms daily in the 10-gallon metal containers; other containers came into the city from more distant farms on railcars.

Figure 36. John Tobbe's milkwagon at Preston and Bradley streets in Louisville in 1898. Note his 10-gallon metal can, milk bottles, and scoop.

At first, the families at Twin Meadows raised dairy cattle. As Mr. Mahoney worked at a dairy, owning and working a dairy farm seemed a natural choice. There were approximately 25 head of dairy cattle at this time. A structure on the property—the milkhouse—would be cool enough to house the gathered milk until the company would come to pick it up. Ewing notes that many farms also had mechanical refrigeration at this time, but this does not appear to be the case at Twin Meadows. This form of farming, however, is labor intensive and requires consistent morning and evening milkings. As a consequence, Mishra et al. (2002) found that dairy operators were less likely to receive much income from work off the farm. Interesting to note, however, is that Mishra et al. 2002 also found that “despite this high dependence on farm income, dairy households had income above that of the average U.S. household.” Part of this income often came from government subsidies.

As Mr. Mahoney had a full-time job in addition to the farm work, the farm transitioned out of the dairy business and into less labor-intensive beef cattle and hog operation. During the main years of production, Ms. Hatchell estimated the farm included 25 head of beef cattle and 40 hogs. A metal cattle barn was built sometime during the 1950s or 1960s (**Figure 37** and **Figure 38**). Mishra et al. (2002) notes that operations with beef cattle were not likely to be eligible for government subsidies, suggesting the Mahoney income relied on Mr. Mahoney's full-time off-farm job and the sale of beef cattle and hogs only. Additional income from the sale of other farm products or surplus produce was not reported.

Figure 37. Metal barn that dates to the 1950s.

Figure 38. Interior of metal cattle barn.

Sale of the beef cattle occurred in the Louisville markets. In contrast to the Mahoney experience of the mid-twentieth century, many Kentucky farm families during the nineteenth century relied on hog and cattle drovers-- men who roamed the county, bought stock from the farms, and drove them to area markets (Clark 1977:61). Marion County even had its drover of turkeys in 1915 (Hibbs and Howell 2000:58). These jobs were not easy ones. Roads throughout Kentucky were poorly funded and poorly maintained. From the beginning of Louisville's development, commercial interests directed resources to the waterfront rather than roadways, sanitation, or draining unhealthy wetlands (Wade 1959). Thereafter, hikes in taxes were just as a contentious issue for politicians as they are today, and the roadways to available markets hindered rather than encouraged economic development. Because the state did not accept fiscal responsibility for transportation, turnpikes were developed and maintained by semi-private companies, which also led to many problems during the late 1800s. When the Mahoneys and Hatchell lived in town, they saw much livestock coming into Louisville by boat rather than overland. Finally, in 1948, just after the Mahoneys and Hatchells bought the property, the Kentucky General Assembly's farm-to-market program emphasized adequate infrastructure between production areas and markets (Clark 1977).

Additional animals on the farm over the years included dogs and horses. The dogs included a white Spitz, which they had brought with them from town. Not exactly a country dog, the Spitz was memorable; especially when he would roll in the wood ashes dumped along the driveway. Other dogs included German Shepherds. The presence of dogs on a farm is almost a given. They provide protection from trespassers as well as guard livestock from natural predators. The horses came to the farm in the late 1940s. Mr. Mahoney brought them back to his farm after they were retired from their positions at the dairy; throughout the 1930s and 1940s, the horse-drawn milk wagons were being replaced by trucks (Ewing 2001).

Crops grown on the property included hay and corn grown for the cattle. As Mr. Mahoney maintained a full-time job off the farm, most of the agricultural duties fell to Mrs. Mahoney and, at times, her niece Donna. Whether it was plowing, planting, or harvesting, Donna and her Aunt Mae would have a full day's work. Many days were spent with the two of them on the tractor.

Problems Encountered

Ideally, a farm is a system that operates in a sustainable fashion. As with any system, this entails dealing with waste products as well as intended products. These waste products include everything from human and animal sewage to daily trash to animal corpses. As mentioned previously, the location of the privies for human waste is unknown. With regard to animal waste, large operations today such as Confined Animal Feeding Operations struggle with managing massive amounts of waste. Smaller-scale farms such as Twin Meadows successfully managed manure in a sustainable way by spreading it throughout the fields to enhance depleted nutrients. The disposal of trash at Twin Meadows is unknown. In contrast to today, the families at Twin Meadows may not have produced as much trash. Given the amount of food produced onsite, trash from convenience foods was undoubtedly less. How they disposed of spent items, however, is a predicament for every farm. This might include clothing, dishware, broken furniture, and obsolete machinery. Much of it was probably repaired and reused or kept for spare parts. During the nineteenth century, the local blacksmith would have recycled spent metal objects. For many farms, a ravine or sinkhole would have served as their dumpsite for items at the very end of their use-life. These locations prove to be fascinating deposits when discovered during an archaeological survey.

For livestock farms, another huge issue is the disposal of deceased animals. At some farms these might have been left in the sinkhole or ravine along with trash. At Twin Meadows, the local dog food company would have hauled off those not too old or decomposed. Others might have been left some place on the property; bones of cow, pig, horse, and dog may be encountered during an archaeological survey.

There are a myriad of other duties to perform on a working farm. One of these is the maintenance of fencing. Kentucky has long grappled with the issue of fencing. Noted for its split-rail fencing and dry-laid stone fencing, in 1879 fencing was considered an "expensive luxury" by the agricultural commissioner (Clark 1977:49). It was estimated to cost $75 million a year. Mrs. Hatchell remembers troubles caused by breaks in the fence line. At times, these breaks were caused by trespassers. Livestock got out a number of times because of these breaks. One time in particular, the hogs got out and made it almost to Bardstown Road; before they managed to round them up, a neighbor had offered to buy some of them.

Over the years, three of the major problems faced by Twin Meadows are problems faced by many farmsteads sequestered amongst developing urban areas—trespassers, illegal trash dumps, and vandalism. Trespassers break fencing, causing expenses to time and budget; livestock becomes loose and endangered. Trash dumps occurred repeatedly over the years and were costly to clean up. Once vacant, Twin Meadows has also seen a number of vandalism episodes. One from the fall of 2008 left holes in the interior of the house and much trash (**Figure 39**, **Figure 40**). Perpetrators signed their work: graffiti was left on basement walls. In other areas of the country, vandalism during 2007 and 2008 was primarily seeking scrap metal—particularly copper. The same might be true of the vandalism at Twin Meadows.

Figure 39. Example of vandalism that occurred October 2008.

Figure 40. Location where a light switch had been.

Summary

A variety of themes are highlighted by these families' experiences at Twin Meadows. The time period in which Twin Meadows operated was a pivotal one in agricultural history, and the experiences of the Mahoney and Hatchell families are echoed by other farm families. Family farms increasingly depended on outside wages, as exemplified by the Mahoney family. Operations generally increasingly depended on mechanization and chemical additives. Although the level of pesticide, herbicide, and fertilizer use at Twin Meadows is not known, positive land management practices such as crop rotation and manure fertilizer were practiced, and the property appears to have been able to maintain productivity for over fifty years. The operations at Twin Meadows successfully sustained the Mahoney family over the years, and contributed in countless ways to the lifeways, character development, and views of the Mahoney and Hatchell families. Foods grown at Twin Meadows in the 1950s and 1960s were undoubtedly different than those of today. In contrast to modern varieties, past species might contain three times the amount of certain nutrients (Pollan 2008). These nutrient-rich varieties, along with genetics and her years of diligent work, contributed to the health and longevity of Mae Mahoney.

Mrs. Mahoney continued the operation of the farm until 1992, when she was 89 years old. She serves as a model for women in agriculture. Throughout history, women have had an influential role in agriculture. As evidenced in sculpture, women are assumed to have completed most of

the horticultural duties during the Mississippian period (Cobb 2000). During the era of the mechanization of agriculture, women were thought to have less of a role in agriculture. Sometimes, however, statistics obscured the role women did have in the operations of the farm—responses were limited to only one operator (MSU-SAFS 2009). In more recent years women have been assuming a greater role in agriculture. Throughout most Kentucky counties, statistics from 2002 document between 5% and 9% of all farms being managed by female operators (USDA-National Agricultural Statistics Service 2002). Many counties in the Outer and Inner Bluegrass, however, fall in the 10 to 14% range. In Jefferson and Oldham counties, the percentage rises even farther than that. According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, out of the 526 farms in Jefferson County, 16.7% had a female operator. The statewide average was 9.6% and the nationwide average was 11.9% at this time.

A number of farming operations in the region provide comparative data from multiple historical periods and multiple scales of operation. The variety of farm types has been discussed and defined in more detail within the 1990 NRHP context: Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930, which was a subcontext found within the Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky Multiple Property Listing (Thames 1990). They are available online at http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=Cover&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=100000008 Property types such as “Gentleman Farm” and “Middle Class Farms” were defined herein, but it may be necessary to define additional property types for the Fern Creek area. The eighteenth and nineteenth century Riverside, Oxmoor, and Glenmary (JF144) farms provide data on the Gentleman Farm property type. The Johnson/Bates farm (Levin Bates House, JF148) provides data on truck farming and the Middle-Class Farm property type of the late nineteenth to early twentieth century. Many of the farms begun during the early settlement period provide examples of farms at the subsistence level. Common to all of these is that they relied on diverse economic activities to remain viable. In addition to these working farm property types, the property type Country Estate, exemplified by Lincliffe, Glen Entry, and Winkworth in northeastern Jefferson County, provide another type of comparative data. Twin Meadows lay amidst these, most likely within the Middle-Class property type of medium size (100-499 acres). This operation survived by being founded on a diverse economic base: a family farm that participated in the market economy of a livestock operation, maintained some self-sufficiency, and earned income from a nonfarm job.

Families still strike out of the city into rural areas to make an attempt at such a lifestyle. Many face set-backs such as the fire that wiped out chicken flock of the Mahoney and Hatchell families or the untimely deaths of Mr. Hatchell and, later, Mr. Mahoney. Few families could continue a profitable farm such as Twin Meadows through to the twenty-first century like Mrs. Mahoney had done. Mae Mahoney, with the help of her sister and niece, was truly an inspiring figure of perseverance, fortitude, and acumen.

6

CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFIED

Types of cultural resources that could be encountered include historic structures, historic and prehistoric archaeological sites, traditional cultural properties, and cemeteries. As a result of the archival research and informant interviews, a number of cultural resources were identified on the property.

Archaeological Sites

Although no archaeological sites have been previously identified within the park boundaries, a number of historic sites resulting from past outbuildings will be encountered. Ms. Donna Hatchell remembered a number of farm-related outbuildings that are not around today (**Figure 41**). These include a hog house, a milkhouse/smokehouse, and chicken coop. In addition, a sinkhole location southeast of the residence was used as a dump location by many. Artifacts documented at these locations included possible firebrick from the demolished barn location (**Figure 42**) and whiteware, stoneware, and solarized bottle glass from the sinkhole location (**Figure 43**).

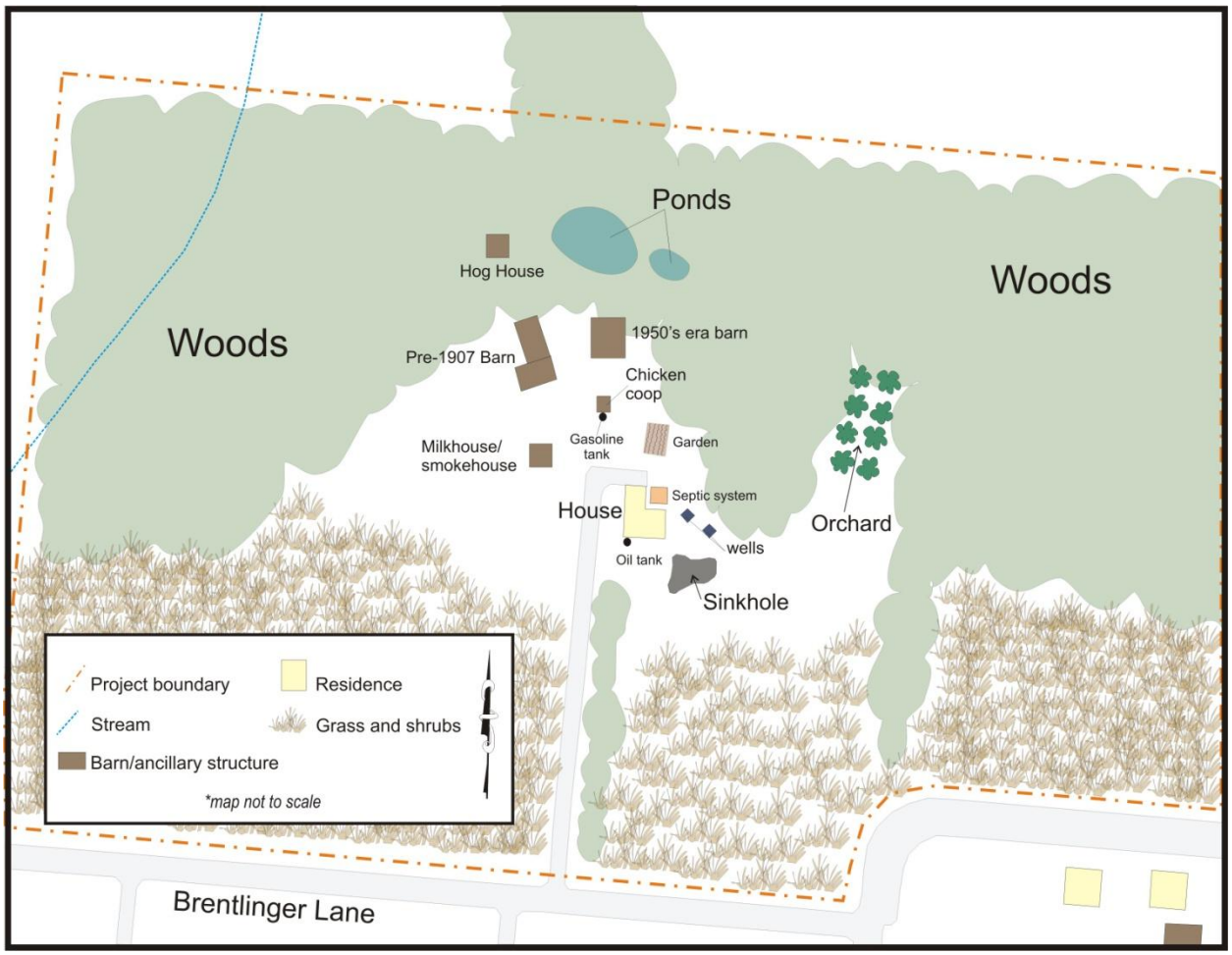


Figure 41. Property map with previous and extant outbuildings located. Some feature locations noted in Terracon 2007.

Figure 42. Possible firebrick recovered from barn location.

Figure 43. Artifacts typical of those found at the sinkhole location.

It is expected that a survey of the property would encounter hog, cow, horse, or dog animal bones associated with twentieth century farming. Outbuildings such as the original barn would leave an archaeological signature. The burned chicken coop would be an interesting deposit to analyze and would serve as an example of mixed use location. The deposit would presumably contain artifacts associated with a farm building such as a chicken coop and artifacts in the Kitchen functional group resulting from the storage of Nell Hatchell's housewares. A survey could also provide negative or positive information on the possible Samuel Brentlinger house site located in the center of the east half of the property. In addition, considering the Civil War activity in the area, it would not be surprising to encounter evidence of such. Farms such as

Twin Meadows were targets for acquiring supplies as well as water. Archaeological evidence of such might include metal objects such as buttons and bullets.

Prehistoric sites would be expected to consist of light lithic scatters. The presence of springs, which today surround the artificial ponds, would be a probable location for prehistoric sites. The area surrounding a sinkhole located southeast of the house also is a probable location for prehistoric sites. However, Ms. Donna Hatchell grew up on the property and spent much time in the fields helping with plowing, baling, seeding, and harvesting. She remembers little to no artifacts being encountered on the property.

Historic Structures

In 2008, the park included only two structures--a residence and a metal barn. Additional outbuildings had been present; maps made during environmental assessments document three barns west of the residence (Terracon 2007). One remains standing, and the debris from the two others are still evident. These correspond to the locations of the milkhouse/smokehouse and the pre-1945 barn.

Neither the Mahoney house nor the underlying log cabin appears to have existed in the Bergmann 1858 map. At the time of the 1858 map, neighboring properties were owned by Ross to the north and I. W. Craig to the west and south. The Fairmount and Seatonville page of the 1879 Beers and Lanagan map depicts the area where Twin Meadows is now located as a relatively vacant area between the towns of Fairmount, Seatonville, and Fern Creek. The only landowner closest and probably owner of the property is still Samuel Brentlinger. The Mahoney house has not yet been built. Neighboring landowners at the time of the 1858 mapping include W. McKinney to the south, George Ash west in what will become Ashville, and A. Tyler, Dr. M. Ross, and I. Woolet to the north. Brentlinger Lane does not exist yet, but Seatonville Road does.

The house is first visible on a 1907 map (**Figure 44**). This appears to be the time when Benjamin (son of Samuel Brentlinger) and wife Mary Jane Yates Brentlinger owned the property. It is conjectured that Benjamin and Mary Jane Brentlinger built the house after 1882, when Samuel Brentlinger's widow, Margaret, divided the estate amongst their children. In this compilation on a 1951 map, the house is visible as is an outbuilding west of the driveway. This outbuilding is currently a pile of rubble.

Figure 44. Compilation of early maps with pertinent data noted.

Traditional Cultural Properties

Historic properties that can be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places include those locations, structures, districts, and objects that perpetuate the cultural beliefs, rituals, and traditions of extant cultural communities, not just properties significant by virtue of past associations or age. This type of historic property is identified as a traditional cultural property (TCP). The identification and documentation of TCPs has been summarized in National Register Bulletin 38, which can be accessed at http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/publications/bulletins/nrb38/. TCPs are different from other historic properties nominated to the NRHP in a number of ways. First, in order to identify TCPs, the intangible cultural rituals, beliefs, and traditions of a cultural group must be understood. Only the tangible cultural property may be recommended to the NRHP, but it is the intangible attributes associated with the property that make the property significant. Second, the identification of a TCP relies on an emic approach rather than the etic approach useful for the identification of other historic properties like structures. As such, the identification of TCPs relies on consultation with the cultural communities in question. As recommended by Bulletin 38, cultural groups may include Native American groups, rural communities, ethnic groups, urban neighborhoods, a socioeconomic community, or an artist community. There may be others, depending on the circumstances.

Most important to this project, the bulletin states the following about rural communities: "Examples of properties possessing such significance include…a rural community whose organization, buildings and structures, or patterns of land use reflect the cultural traditions valued by its long-tem residents". A number of communities in the Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown triangle might fit this definition, but no TCPs appear to exist within the park property.

Cemeteries

No historic cemetery was encountered during field visits. According to Donna Hatchell, a previous resident of the property, no cemetery was known to be on the property. The nineteenth-century landowners, Samuel Brentlinger and his three wives, are all buried in the Chenoweth Run Cemetery (Johnston 1994). The interments of Benjamin and Mary Jane Brentlinger are unaccounted for; however, one of their sons who died young is also buried in Chenoweth Run Cemetery suggesting they would have been buried there or another cemetery off the property. The presence of interments is always a possibility, however, whether they are associated with a Native American occupation, an African American slave or servant, the Brentlinger family, or Civil War skirmish.

7

CONCLUSIONS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The park was formed from a unique partnership between public and private entities. The land was acquired by Metro Parks in 2007 from the executrix of the Mae L. Mahoney estate. Additional support has come from Louisville's City of Parks Initiative. Partnerships with private entities such as the Trust for Public Land and Integrity Foundation will complete the project. Such partnerships are exemplary in the management of public land, particularly with regard to recreational properties.

The cultural resources evaluation has likewise involved a number of entities, including public, private, and personal. State-level, county-level, and city-level public records included those found at the Office of State Archaeology, Metro Parks, Jefferson County archives, Jeffersontown Library and Museum, University of Louisville Digital Archives, and Louisville Metro Planning Commission. Private collections include those housed at the Filson Historical Society and in-house references. Most importantly, personal experiences and knowledge such as that of Donna Hatchell provided a unique perspective other records could not provide.

Summary

Over its long history, occupants of the park property encountered many changes. From the early frontier settlement period of the late 1700s to the Civil War activity in the area between 1862 and 1865 to the economic changes from truck farming to family farm to public park, the historic landuse at the property exemplifies cultural patterns occurring during these periods in the Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown triangle in particular and in Louisville in general. On a much broader scale, the data reflect patterns of settlement in Kentucky as well as migration patterns from the Pennsylvania and Maryland colonies to the area.

The historical context demonstrated that the property lies within a swirl of cultural activity flowing between Fern Creek, Jeffersontown, and Seatonville. Although additional influences have come from the urban center of Louisville, much of the pulse in the property's vicinity has been the interaction between families, shops such as those of blacksmiths and coopers, industries such as gristmills and sawmills, and churches.

As a result of this research, it was learned that no professional archaeological surveys have been conducted within the park boundaries. There are no archaeological sites within the park that have been recorded with the OSA. However, prehistoric sites may be present, particularly near the spring-fed ponds, sinkhole, and tributaries to Big Run. In addition, at least four historic structures may also have left an archaeological imprint; these include a milkhouse/smokehouse, barn, hog house, and chicken coop dating prior to 1950. A privy feature may also be encountered. Two historic structures remain standing on the property-- a 1950s-era metal barn and a residence. The residence contains a log cabin section that appears to date to at least the nineteenth century; other log cabins existing in the area as late as the 1980s dated to the late 1700s. The cabin at Twin Meadows appears to be associated with the Samuel Brentlinger family, descendant of one of the earliest settlers in the area. The remaining portion of the house

appears to have been constructed in the late nineteenth century by Samuel Brentlinger's descendant, Benjamin. No traditional cultural properties have been identified within the property. No historic cemeteries are expected to lie within Twin Meadows Park as many of the earliest occupants are accounted for at Chenoweth Run Cemetery. Interments dating to the prehistoric period, belonging to African American slaves or servants, or related to Civil War skirmishes in the area, however, could be encountered.

Recommendations

Archaeological Resources. The summary of previous archaeological investigations within the vicinity of Twin Meadows Park demonstrated that sites in the area generally occur along reliable water sources such as Floyds Fork and its tributaries. Uplands surrounding these major waterways may also have sites, but interior uplands may be more sparsely populated. This suggests sites near the park may be located along Big Run to the east or the tributary of Big Run to the west. Judging by the known sites and prehistoric context, temporal periods and site types most likely encountered include Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland, or Middle Woodland lithic scatters.

An archaeological survey could accomplish a number of tasks:

- document whether the original Samuel Brentlinger house had been located to the east
- document prehistoric landuse around the springs and sinkhole
- document artifact patterns at a location known to have dual functions—a chicken coop and storage area for housewares
- document additional features such as a privy

In addition, dialogue with local informants could draw out knowledge of sites, rockshelters, and collections from farms such as Twin Meadows.

Historic Resources. With regard to the historic context of the area, additional studies could illuminate many of the trends touched on here. These could include the following:

- Further study could better document genealogical information of the families involved, particularly those of the Brentlingers and the Funks. Migration patterns are often influenced by family connections or relationships prior to the migration. Whether these two families had been in communication prior to their settlement in Seatonville could be investigated.

- The date and context of the cabin portion will not be confidently assessed without further study. Manufacturing technique of the cabin could be documented by an architectural assessment. To more firmly approximate the date of construction, a core from the cabin could be sent to the College of Wooster Department of Geology in Wooster, OH for an assessment of age using dendrochronology. Tree-ring dating matches ring patterns to dated climatic sequences to estimate the age of the sample. Contact information can be found at http://www.wooster.edu/treering/tree_ring.php Frontier log cabins were often valued by later generations as a symbol of their frontier heritage. Often, however, their function evolved from primary residence to outbuilding. In many instances cabins were moved—as occurred at Cedarbrook in northeastern Jefferson County. These changes and additional details of its context could be documented through archaeological investigation.

- An architectural assessment of the residence could further document diagnostic characteristics of the house and make conclusions as to the date of the main portion. The position of this house within the architectural trends of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries could also be assessed.

- Further study of industries and craftsmen in the area would add to the overall context of the area. These were vital services in the early communities and were often among the first settlers. The role of apprenticeships in these crafts could be studied as could the economic system in which they worked. Economic relationships between these villages on the periphery and the Louisville urban center could be investigated as could the role of bartering amongst the various families within the villages.

- The diversity of community patterns could be further studied. Within the Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown triangle communities originated and developed in a variety of ways. Communities such as Fern Creek and Fisherville developed as stringtowns along major routes. Others such as Seatonville developed surrounding a major industry such as the mill. Jeffersontown was envisioned, chartered, and laid out as a planned community by Bruner.

- Again, communication with local informants could add depth and details to much of the context. The collection of family history, identification of the locations of demolished structures, and documentation of photographs and records are all possible targets. In addition, such methods of investigation are the only way to discover or confirm TCPs that might exist in the area.

Public interpretation could highlight a variety of these themes and take various forms. The following are suggestions, but the possibilities are by no means limited to these. Additional vision could come from partnerships with community groups. From school groups completing class projects; to church and community groups looking for service projects; to 4-H, Boy Scout, and Girl Scout groups completing badges; community input adds to the depth of the finished work. CIA recommends the following possibilities:

- The prehistoric landuse of the vicinity could be highlighted, particularly with respect to the Floyd's Fork drainage, salt licks, use of upland springs, and buffalo trails. Should an archaeological survey identify no prehistoric landuse of the property, this valuable negative evidence would contribute to the overall interpretation of prehistoric landuse in southern Jefferson County.

- Studies of the industries in the area could lead to interpretive booklets. Possible topics might include the knowledge of the blacksmith, cooper, dairyman, wheelwright, stonemason, and miller. These skilled settlers were valuable members of the community and much of the knowledge about their work can be lost quickly. Learning about these skills is an interest of many individuals and frontier technology groups. The activities associated with these industries also can provide a more tangible hook to get students involved in local history.

- The importance of Bardstown Road as one of the first major arteries into Louisville could be further documented and promoted as Heritage Tourism. Many themes could be interpreted within a context of the route. Prior to Euro-American involvement, the buffalo

forged through the area from salt licks to the south to the Falls in the north. Native populations also used the route. After Euro-American arrival, the route saw additional alteration as a toll road with significant stagecoach and wagon traffic. As a thoroughfare to Bardstown and Harrodsburg, its use increased as Bardstown and the Catholic community grew. As a link to markets in Louisville, the route was vital to truck farmers and livestock drovers. During the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, the route again proved its worth as an interurban stop or automobile thoroughfare for those needing an excursion out of the city or for those needing to reach jobs and supplies in Louisville.

- Civil War activities in the area could be further documented and interpreted. Primary sources and family documentation could be scoured. The route and influence of Confederate outposts, sympathizers, and guerilla bands in the Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown triangle could be investigated further as could the number, timing, and participants of General Buell's move south to Bardstown and then to Perryville. Again, the interpretation could lead to inclusion in heritage tourism programs.

- Initiate a series of booklets called *Profiles of Louisville*. Choose one or more individuals from each Metro Park Master Plan to study in more detail. For each individual, complete a more thorough biography, including influences in their development and their influence on Louisville. As the *Profiles* booklets are completed for the parks, they should be representative of a variety of cultural landscapes, an echo of Rademacher's (2004) identification of Olmsted's original parks as representative of the natural landscapes of Louisville: Cherokee Park's stream to ridgetop topography, Shawnee Park's floodplain topography, and Iroquois Park's knobs topography. For Twin Meadows/Mahoney, biographies of Mae Mahoney, Samuel Brentlinger, or John Kunzman would be representative of the agricultural landscape of Louisville, albeit in three different ways.

- The cultural history of Twin Meadows had developed from a foundation based in agriculture. Therefore, trends in agricultural practices could also be interpreted and compared to other works such as the Agriculture in Louisville and Jefferson County, 1800-1930 context found within the NRHP Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky Multiple Property Listing. The context can be found at http://www.nr.nps.gov/iwisapi/explorer.dll?IWS_SCHEMA=Cover&IWS_LOGIN=1&IWS_REPORT=100000008 Property types "Gentleman Farm" and "Middle Class Farms" were defined herein, but it may be necessary to define additional property types for the Fern Creek area. In particular, topics such as the role of women in agriculture and the necessity for a diverse operation could be highlighted. The Fern Creek-Seatonville-Jeffersontown triangle was an important contributor to the truck farming economy surrounding Louisville from the nineteenth to twentieth centuries. Some families continue into the twenty-first century. Documentation could highlight changes occurring in the area over time, characteristics of various scales of agriculture, and varieties of the crops that were grown. Agricultural trends throughout Kentucky have varied from subsistence farms of the early settlement period, to estate and plantation farms of the nineteenth century, to the truck farming economy of the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries, to the growth of agribusiness during the mid- to late twentieth century. A more recent trend includes a return to an emphasis on market farms operating in a sustainable way supplying an urban center. The cultures particular to subsistence farming, plantation farms, truck farming, agribusiness, and market farming could be interpreted.

8

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